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Families at Work: The Jobs and the Pay

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Bureau of Labor Statistics
August 1984

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Special Labor Force Report

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Families at Work: The Jobs and the Pay

U.S. Department of Labor
Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner
August 1984

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Preface

This bulletin is part of the Special Labor Force Reports series. It discusses historical trends and changes in labor force and earnings patterns among workers in families. These articles were first published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1983, and are reprinted with additional tabular material and an explanatory note.

Most of the data for the first four articles were compiled from information in the March 1983 Current Population Survey, conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These articles examine the labor force experience of workers by their family status. The fifth article reviews available child care services for working mothers, and the sixth provides some insights into the economic health of the family when the primary wage earner retires from the labor force.

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Labor force statistics from a family perspective

Over time, the family unit has become a major focus for policy planning, program evaluation, and research; two data series, which are now part of the regular CPS, more quickly capture the effects of the business cycle on the employment and earnings of family members

ELIZABETH WALDMAN

> "As are families so is society . . . If well ordered, well instructed, and well governed, they are springs from which go forth the streams of national greatness and prosperity—of civil order and public happiness."[1]

Families are the basic unit of American society that provide the country with its current labor supply and mold the character of its future workers. But, in contrast to the "well ordered," ideal state described above, family life is more often depicted as in flux or crisis. This has been especially true of the years following World War II, during which families changed from an extended to a nuclear structure, moved from a rural to an urban setting, and adjusted from wartime pressures to periods of peacetime prosperity or recession.

In 1940, a monthly sample survey was initiated to measure changes in the characteristics of the Nation's labor force.[2] This article draws on the results of that survey to present a historical perspective on the labor market activities of family members. Subsequent sections review recent developments in survey procedures that permit the tracking of broad secular trends and of business-cycle effects on family employment and income, and suggest future directions for family-oriented economic analyses.

Trends: 1940's to early 1980's

Since 1940, but especially over the last decade, families have become substantially smaller, and the variety of living arrangements has increased. For example, today's school-age and preschool children are more likely to be living with one parent or a stepparent and are far more likely to have a working mother. Factors contributing to such changes include unusually low fertility rates, exceptionally high divorce rates, later marriage, the aging of the population, and greater labor force participation by married women.

Some other results of these developments are shown in table 1. Since 1940, the number of married couples has nearly doubled, but the number of families maintained by women has nearly tripled, and half a million more men now do not live with their spouses but maintain their own families.

The 43-year span which saw broken families become more numerous and their employment and unemployment problems more prominent also witnessed the gradual transformation of more than half of all married couples to multiearner families, and the labor force from one that was predominately male to one that is currently 45 percent female. Married women have accounted for the majority of additional workers demanded by the economy, except during 1941–44, when men and single women dominated the wartime influx to the labor force.

Despite the grave national emergency of World War II, married women continued to be utilized in the civilian labor force along traditional prewar lines. If a wife had no children, she was generally free to take a paid job, but if she had even one young child, society expected her to stay at home. The largest single source of additional wartime work-

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ers were male and female youths of high-school or college age. Women over the age of 35 were the second largest labor pool.[3] These "extra" workers were recruited mainly from the ranks of married women who either had no children or whose children were old enough not to require their mothers' full-time care. Married women's wartime labor force participation rates were:

	Participation rate (in percent)	
	1940	*1944*
Age 18 to 64	14	23
Age 35 to 44	15	26
With no children under 10 years	20	35
With children under 10 years	8	13

The labor force recruitment of women ages 20 to 34 was limited because of the wartime rise in marriages and childbirth within this age group.

Labor force participation rates for married women did not decline in the postwar period. In 1950, participation rates of wives were much the same as they had been in 1944 (table 2). Over the ensuing decades, wives' rates moved up, pausing only occasionally, mostly during some recessions. For wives with young children, labor force participation rates have quadrupled since 1950.

Age of youngest child

One of the effects of the general increase in married mothers' labor force activity is that many differences in their participation rates that previously were correlated with the age of the youngest child in the home have become blurred or have disappeared entirely in recent years (table 3). In 1970, married mothers' participation rates ranged from 24 percent for those whose youngest child was less than a year old to 57 percent where the youngest was 14. Moreover, participation rates exhibited a step-wise progression closely related to the age of the youngest child. On balance, the participation rates for mothers of children 0 to 2 years old were about 30 percent or lower; for mothers with 3- to 5-year-olds, they were in the mid- to upper-30-percent range; and for those with 6- to 11-year-olds, rates were in the 40- to 50-percent range. Participation rates exceeded 50 percent only among those women with junior-high or high-school age children.

By March 1983, these four distinct "steps" or ranges of participation rates had been reduced to three. The rate for mothers of infants was 45 percent, with rates for those with children 2 to 5 years old falling in a narrow band between 50 and 57 percent, and rates for mothers with school-age children concentrated in an almost equally small range between 60 and 67 percent. In addition, by 1983, the entire range of participation rates had contracted. In 1970, the highest rate (57 percent) was more than twice the lowest (24 percent), but by 1983, the highest (67 percent) was only about half again as great as the lowest (45 percent). That 45 percent of all wives with infant children are now in the labor force reflects many interrelated factors, such as inflation and recession. It also attests to the turnaround in society's attitude about mothers working outside the home and to women's persistence in the labor market despite higher-than-average unemployment rates.

As in the past, mothers with young children have a more difficult time in the labor market than other mothers.[4] In March 1983, the unemployment rate for married women with toddlers under 3 was 12.8 percent, about twice that of mothers whose youngest child was at least 6 years old. In part, unemployment rates of mothers of young children may be higher because child-care responsibilities may restrict the types of jobs these women can accept. When employed, however, more than 60 percent of toddlers' mothers work at full-time jobs. This proportion rises to more than 70 percent when the children are school age. Of all 46 million children under age 18 in married-couple families, half had both parents in the labor force. (The issue of child care for working mothers is discussed by Sheila Kamerman elsewhere in this issue.)

Husbands

In March 1983, when 52 percent of all wives were in the work force, 79 percent of the husbands were, too. But, over time, husbands' labor force participation rates have drifted down considerably:

Year	*Participation rate (in percent)*
1940	93
1950	92
1960	89
1970	87
1980	81
1983	79

Much of the decline is attributable to a reduction in the number of husbands 55 or older in the labor force. This is due in large part to the growth of a great variety of private

Table 1. Families by type, selected years, 1940–83

[Numbers in thousands]

Year[1]	All families	Married-couple families	Other families		
			Maintained by men	Maintained by women	
				Total	As percent of all families
1940	32,166	26,971	1,579	3,616	11.2
1947	35,794	31,211	1,186	3,397	9.5
1950	39,303	34,440	1,184	3,679	9.4
1955	41,951	36,378	1,339	4,234	10.1
1960	45,062	39,293	1,275	4,494	10.0
1965	47,836	41,649	1,181	5,006	10.5
1970	51,227	44,415	1,239	5,580	10.9
1975	56,257	47,528	1,412	7,316	13.0
1980	59,910	49,132	1,769	9,009	15.0
1983	61,834	49,947	2,059	9,828	15.9

[1]Data were collected in April of 1940, 1947, and 1955, and in March of all other years.

Note: Data for 1975 have been revised since initial publication.

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retirement plans and better social security benefits, including a broadening of the eligibility requirements for disability benefits. In 1982, the labor force participation rate for husbands age 65 or over was 19 percent, compared with 48 percent in 1952. Corresponding rates for husbands 55 to 64 years of age were 71 and 89 percent. But participation rates for younger husbands have also drifted downward, a development probably related, to some degree, to the increasing participation of their wives. (More details about the current labor force activity and income of husbands and wives by race and Hispanic origin are provided in Howard Hayghe's article on page 26 of this issue. Information on men's reasons for early retirement and the effects on the family is presented in Kezia Sproat's article on page 40.)

Divorce

> Divorce is . . . . "a symptom of general family illness due to vast social changes confusing to individuals. But will these confusions be resolved as long as women insist upon feministic movements and men in baffled protest cry out that women are usurping their place in the world."[5]

These thoughts from a 1939 treatise, "The American Family in A Changing Society," could easily have been written during the turbulent 1970's, when the divorce rate hit the highest level ever recorded,[6] and a million women were added to the labor force in every year but one. The Depression of the 1930's had placed enormous strains on family life as the economic foundations of a great many families crumbled. Although neither divorce nor the employment of wives was as common as in recent years, both were viewed as destroyers of family life. The 1970's—like the 1930's—were also years of great stress for many families, but for different reasons, including inflation and changing lifestyles.

In 1940, there was 1 divorce for every 6 marriages, while in 1980, there was 1 for every 2 marriages. During both periods, an extensive amount of remarriage occurred, so that married-couple families predominated—84 percent in 1940 and 80 percent in 1980. However, divorces have also swelled the number of families maintained by women in recent years, a factor that raises the labor force participation rate of women maintaining families because divorcees have historically registered the highest participation rates of any marital group of women. In 1983, 60 percent of women maintaining families were in the labor force, compared with 44 percent in 1946 when widows dominated the group. (More details on families maintained by women are provided in Beverly Johnson's article on page 30 of this issue.)

Current data

All of the family labor force statistics discussed so far are derived from detailed data collected only once each year. Since 1940, these statistics have typically been collected in the March supplement to the Current Population Survey, to provide a "snapshot" of the employment status of family members. When the structure of families changed extensively in the 1970's, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began developing two new series of monthly and quarterly data that would more quickly capture the effects of business-cycle changes on the employment situation of families and their members.[7]

BLS now publishes a series of person-family data every month in *Employment and Earnings*. Introduced in July 1977 on a quarterly basis, this series confirms long-term trends. For example, families in which the husband is employed are more likely to have other employed members than families where the husband is either unemployed or not in the labor force. Of the 36.8 million families where the husband was employed in the second quarter of 1983, 64 percent had at least one other employed person, while of the 2.6 million families where the husband was unemployed, 58 percent had some other person employed. Only 18 percent of the unemployed women maintaining families lived with another relative who was employed. The monthly statistics thus enable analysts to track the extent of unemployment within families as a recession develops or abates, and report on the cushioning effect when other family mem-

Table 2. Labor force participation rates of married women, husband present, by presence and age of own children, 1950–83

Year[1]	Participation rate				
	Total	With no children under 18 years	With children under 18 years		
			Total	6 to 17 years, none younger	Under 6 years
1950	23.8	30.3	18.4	28.3	11.9
1951	25.2	31.0	20.5	30.3	14.0
1952	25.3	30.9	20.7	31.1	13.9
1953	26.3	31.2	22.4	32.2	15.5
1954	26.6	31.6	22.7	33.2	14.9
1955	27.7	32.7	24.0	34.7	16.2
1956	29.0	35.3	24.5	36.4	15.9
1957	29.6	35.6	25.3	36.6	17.0
1958	30.2	35.4	26.5	37.6	18.2
1959	30.9	35.2	27.9	39.8	18.7
1960	30.5	34.7	27.6	39.0	18.6
1961	32.7	37.3	29.6	41.7	20.0
1962	32.7	36.1	30.3	41.8	21.3
1963	33.7	37.4	31.2	41.5	22.5
1964	34.4	37.8	32.0	43.0	22.7
1965	34.7	38.3	32.2	42.7	23.3
1966	35.4	38.4	33.2	43.7	24.2
1967	36.8	38.9	35.3	45.0	26.5
1968	38.3	40.1	36.9	46.9	27.6
1969	39.6	41.0	38.6	48.6	28.5
1970	40.8	42.2	39.7	49.2	30.3
1971	40.8	42.1	39.7	49.4	29.6
1972	41.5	42.7	40.5	50.2	30.1
1973	42.2	42.8	41.7	50.1	32.7
1974	43.1	43.0	43.1	51.2	34.4
1975	44.4	43.8	44.9	52.2	36.7
1976	45.1	43.7	46.1	53.6	37.5
1977	46.6	44.8	48.2	55.5	39.4
1978	47.5	44.6	50.2	57.1	41.7
1979	49.3	46.6	51.9	59.0	43.3
1980	50.1	46.0	54.1	61.7	45.1
1981	51.0	46.3	55.7	62.5	47.8
1982	51.2	46.2	56.3	63.2	48.7
1983	51.8	46.6	57.2	63.8	49.9

[1]Data were collected in April of 1951–55 and March of all other years.

NOTE: Children are defined as "own" children of the women and include never-married sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and cousins, and unrelated children.

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bers are employed. (The article by Deborah Klein on page 21 of this issue provides more details on this subject.)

A second new statistical series concerns the weekly earnings of families. Between 1967 and 1978, BLS reported once a year on the usual weekly wage and salary earnings of individuals by age, sex, race, and occupation. The information was obtained from supplemental CPS questions asked each May. As part of the shift in emphasis to current, family-based statistics during the late 1970's, steps were taken to relate the earnings of individual workers to the families in which they lived and to collect the data more frequently.

The new quarterly series of weekly family earnings began with data for 1979 and was first published early in 1980.[8] Since that time, quarterly news releases have illustrated the different earnings patterns among families and the general effects of inflation on their purchasing power. For instance, during the second quarter of 1983, median weekly earnings for married-couple families were $517 per week—$354 if there was one earner and $646 if there was more than one. Multiearner families continued to account for slightly more than half of all married-couple families. These families were a little better off than others over the year, because their median earnings had increased somewhat more (4.4 percent) than the increase in the Consumer Price Index (3.5 percent). For families maintained by women, median weekly earnings ($271) were well below those of married couples, but had at least kept pace with inflation.

The present and future

Increasingly, the family unit itself has become the focus for policy planning, program evaluation, and research. The data series currently published by BLS permit policymakers and planners to address the social and economic issues that affect the daily lives of people in families on a more timely basis than ever before. We can now examine the ways in which children and youth, their parents or stepparents, elderly couples, and those living in minority families are affected by the dynamics of the labor market.

Most importantly, the analysis of family statistics aids in shaping our thinking about family life in the future. Clearly, we know a great deal about the demographic characteristics of the population and can estimate the age and race distributions of the population for 1990, the year 2000, and beyond. We can apply current age-, sex-, and race-specific labor force participation rates to the extrapolated population to obtain estimates of the future size and configuration of the labor force.[9]

Table 3. Labor force participation rates of wives by age of youngest child, selected years, 1970–83

Presence and age of children	1970	1975	1980	1983
All wives	40.8	44.5	50.1	51.8
With no children under 18	42.2	43.8	46.0	45.6
With children under 18	39.7	44.9	54.1	57.2
Age of youngest child:				
0 to 1 year	24.0	31.0	39.0	44.6
2 years	30.5	37.1	48.1	50.4
3 years	34.5	41.1	51.7	56.1
4 years	39.4	41.2	51.5	57.2
5 years	36.9	44.0	52.4	56.5
6 years	42.0	46.4	58.5	59.4
7 years	44.7	51.3	61.7	61.1
8 years	44.6	52.1	62.3	65.0
9 years	48.5	52.4	60.8	60.4
10 years	48.7	56.2	63.3	62.4
11 years	47.6	52.8	63.4	66.4
12 years	51.8	49.7	65.7	66.6
13 years	51.8	54.0	64.6	65.3
14 years	56.9	52.5	62.6	66.4
15 years	52.8	55.3	60.8	64.1
16 years	54.3	54.7	62.3	66.8
17 years	55.1	52.6	55.6	62.2

But how far off are such estimates likely to be? What are the long-term trends in the nondemographic factors affecting the proportions of women who will be in the labor force at some future date? What will be the effect of today's technological changes and worker dislocations; of more flexible work schedules; of later retirement? Is the nuclear family in its classical form (father, mother, children, but no grandparents or other relatives) truly "rapidly breaking down today, not because of 'loose morals' or 'permissiveness,' but because it no longer serves the needs of the population?"[10] Some of these nondemographic factors may have as much to do with shaping the future labor force as similar factors—such as the birth control pill, the transistor, the computer, and the laws governing employment—have had in molding today's work force. As the articles on family statistics in this issue suggest, it is appropriate to monitor both the current status of workers in families and emerging demographic and nondemographic trends in constructing statistics for the future. □

———*FOOTNOTES*———

[1] William Makepeace Thayer, American author, 1820–1898, as quoted in Ralph Emerson Browns, ed., *The New American Dictionary of Thoughts* (New York, Standard Book Co, 1957), p. 204.

[2] The survey referred to is the Current Population Survey (CPS). Detailed information about the survey's background, concepts, and reliability is published in "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment from the Current Population Survey," *Handbook of Methods, Volume I*, Bulletin 2134–1 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982).

Unless otherwise indicated, labor force data in this report were obtained from the CPS.

[3] See "Source of Wartime Labor Supply in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1944, pp. 264–78.

[4] See reprints of special labor force reports on the marital and family status of workers, beginning with *Marital Status of Workers, March 1959*, Special Labor Force Report 2 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1960). Also see Elizabeth Waldman and others, "Working mothers in the 1970's: a look

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at the statistics," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1979, pp. 39–49, and other articles in that issue.

[5] Harriet Ahlers Houdlette, *The American Family in a Changing World* (Washington, American Association of University Women, 1939), p. 25.

[6] See Waldman and others, "Working mothers in the 1970's." Also see U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths for 1982," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Mar. 14, 1983, p. 3.

[7] See Howard Hayghe, "New data series on families shows most jobless have working relatives," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1976, pp. 46–48; and Janet Norwood, "New approaches to statistics on the family," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1977, pp. 31–34.

[8] See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics "New Data Relate Workers' Earnings to the Families in Which They Live," USDL 80–188, Mar. 27, 1980.

[9] Articles in the November 1983 issue of the *Review* present the results of the Bureau's most recent projections of economic growth, distribution of demand, and employment through 1995. See also Richard W. Riche, Daniel E. Hecker, and John U. Burgan, "High technology today and tomorrow: a small slice of the employment pie," in the same issue for a discussion of the employment implications of the growth of high technology industries.

[10] Alvin Toffler, *The Eco-Spasm Report* (New York, Bantam Books, 1975), p. 89.

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Trends in employment and unemployment in families

Multiearner families have extra protection against financial reversals, but economic recession tends to erode this cushion; during the most recent downturn, the employment of married women declined less than that of married men who are more likely to work in cyclically sensitive industries

DEBORAH PISETZNER KLEIN

The monthly employment and unemployment statistics receive a great deal of national attention because they are a useful yardstick of the state of the economy. In addition to the overall measures, the Bureau of Labor Statistics issues a wide range of data series focusing on specific worker groups. In recent years, there has been an expansion in the data series that enable us to examine the situation of individual workers in a family context. These data provide additional insights into the personal impact of employment and unemployment, because family members often pool their earnings and support each other both financially and emotionally when out of work. This article explores recent trends in employment and unemployment in families.[1]

In 1982, 85 percent of the labor force lived in family units. (Of the remainder, 10 million lived alone and 7 million lived with nonrelatives, such as roommates or housemates.) As table 1 shows, more than a third of the labor force consisted of husbands and nearly a quarter were wives. Including other related persons (mostly teenagers and young adults), more than 70 percent of the labor force lived in married-couple families. In recent years, however, there has been a very marked increase in the number of families maintained by women on their own. In 1982, nearly one-tenth of the labor force lived in such families, including the women themselves, their older children (age 16 and over), and other relatives. Families maintained by unmarried men constituted the remainder of the labor force.

With the increase in the number of families maintained by women, and growing labor force participation by wives, husbands are no longer the mainstay of the market economy. Married men accounted for only 36 percent of the labor force in 1982, down from 41 percent just 5 years earlier and 52 percent in 1955.

Employment

Over the long run, the number of employed persons changes in line with population movements, variations in the desire for work among persons in different demographic groups, and the availability of jobs. During the 1970's, the number of employed persons increased by a whopping 20 million, as the crest of the baby boom reached working age, the proportion of married women working outside the home increased dramatically, and the rapidly expanding service-producing sector provided many new jobs. These developments translated into significant growth in the number of multiworker families. Today more than 60 percent of all husband-wife families have at least two persons employed, compared with fewer than 40 percent in 1955.

More recently, cyclical movements in employment have dominated secular ones. Between April 1981 and February 1983, the number of married men with jobs dropped by 1.8

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Table 1. Labor force, unemployment, and employment by family status, 1982 annual averages

[In percent]

Family status	Labor force	Unemployment	Employment
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0
In married-couple families:			
Husbands	36.0	23.3	37.4
Wives	23.2	17.1	23.8
Relatives	12.6	23.3	11.4
In families maintained by women:			
Women who maintain families	5.2	6.3	5.1
Relatives	4.4	11.4	3.7
In families maintained by men:			
Men who maintain families	1.7	1.7	1.7
Relatives	1.4	2.6	1.2
Persons living alone	9.5	7.0	9.7
All others	6.1	7.2	5.9

million, but by June 1983, the recovery had returned 500,000 to employment.

The impact of the 1981–82 recession was much less severe among married women. The number employed declined for several months during 1981—for a total reduction of about 500,000—but began rising again shortly. By June 1983, the number of employed wives was 24.3 million, more than 700,000 above the 1981 low. Thus, in mid-1983, the number of employed married women stood at an all-time high while the number of employed married men was 2 million below its peak of 39.9 million recorded before the 1980 recession.

Employment among women maintaining families on their own has increased over time along with their expanded population. More recently, their employment level has held at about 5 million, but the proportion with jobs declined from 54 to 52 percent over the course of the 1981–82 recession and showed no appreciable improvement in the first half of 1983. (See chart 1.)

Unemployment

With lower-than-average unemployment rates, husbands and wives account for a much smaller share of unemployment (two-fifths in 1982) than they do of the labor force (three-fifths). Women who maintain families on their own account for a slightly larger share of unemployment (6 percent) than of the labor force (5 percent). Relatives, regardless of their family type, are typically young people with high unemployment rates; they account for less than one-fifth of the labor force but nearly two-fifths of the unemployed.

These relationships change over the business cycle, with married men comprising a greater share of unemployment when economic conditions are at their worst. For example, husbands' share of the jobless total rose from 19 percent in July 1981 to 24 percent in December 1982, before receding slightly to 23 percent by June 1983.[2] (See table 2.)

Married men generally have strong attachment to the labor force and typically have relatively low unemployment rates. In 1979, for example, when the overall rate was 5.8 percent, the rate for husbands was below 3 percent. However, unemployment for this group is highly cyclical because many married men work in the goods-producing sector of the economy. Thus, their jobless rate rises sharply in every recession and tends to show the most improvement during recoveries. Over the past recession, for instance, the rate for husbands was 3.8 percent in April 1981, peaked in December 1982 at 7.8 percent, and came down about a percentage point in the first half of 1983. While the recovery was still in progress in mid-1983 and further reductions could therefore be expected, it should be noted that, in the business cycles shown in chart 2, married men began each recession with a higher unemployment rate than the previous one.

The unemployment rate for all adult men surpassed the rate for all adult women in 1982, but this was not true among married persons. The jobless rate for married women has consistently been higher than that for married men, although the gap did narrow considerably during the 1981–82 recession. With recovery underway in 1983, the rate for married men dropped more sharply than that for married women, and by midyear, the gap was back to more than a full percentage point. (See chart 2.)

Unemployment among women who maintain families tends to be very high. These women, on average, have completed fewer years of school than wives and are concentrated in lower skilled, lower paying jobs, where there is considerable turnover.[3] During the late 1960's, the unemployment rates for married women and for women who maintained families on their own were very similar. Since the early 1970's, however, the rates have diverged. As can be seen in chart 2, women who maintain families have shown little or no improvement in their jobless situation during expansionary periods.

The unemployment cushion in families

With the rising incidence of multiworker families comes the greater likelihood that there will still be a worker in the family when someone becomes unemployed. However, recession not only increases unemployment but also serves

Table 2. Unemployment by family status, selected months, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Family status	July 1981		December 1982		June 1983	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all persons	7,854	100.0	12,036	100.0	11,146	100.0
Husbands	1,508	19.2	2,907	24.2	2,586	23.2
Wives	1,398	17.8	2,036	16.9	1,970	17.7
Relatives in married-couple families	1,916	24.4	2,735	22.7	2,558	22.9
Women who maintain families	613	7.9	763	6.3	730	6.5
Relatives in such families	932	11.9	1,389	11.5	1,303	11.7
Other persons	1,483	18.9	2,206	18.3	1,999	17.9

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Chart 1. Employment-population ratios[1] for husbands, wives, and women who maintain families, quarterly averages, 1968—second quarter 1983, seasonally adjusted

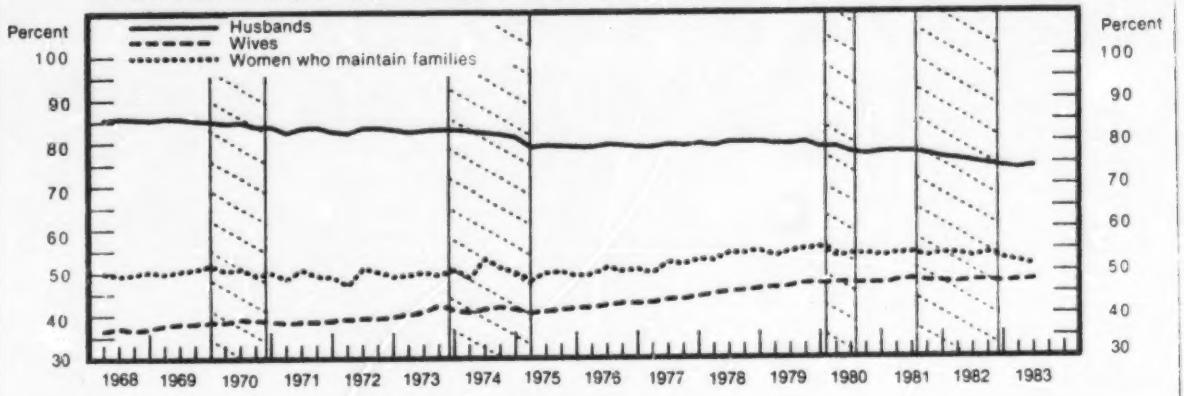


Chart 2. Unemployment rates for husbands, wives, and women who maintain families, by month, 1968–83, seasonally adjusted

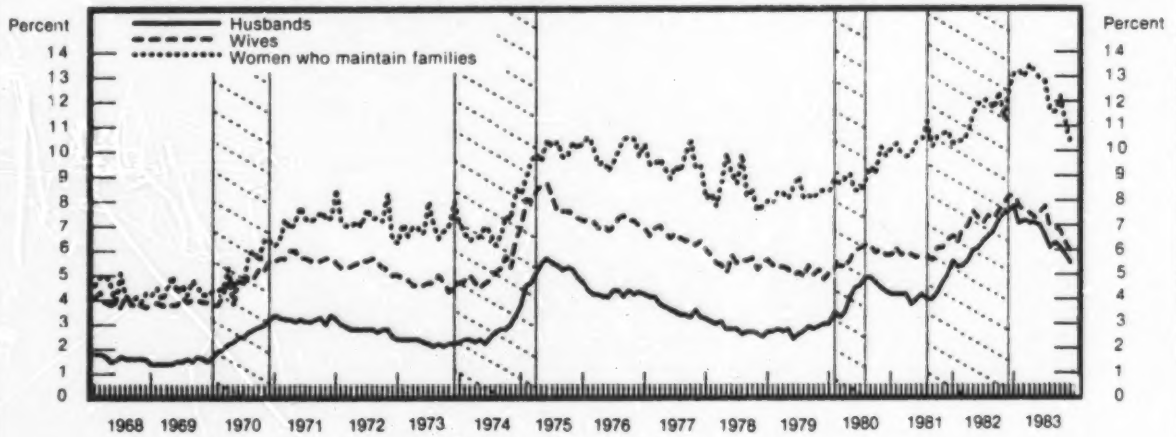
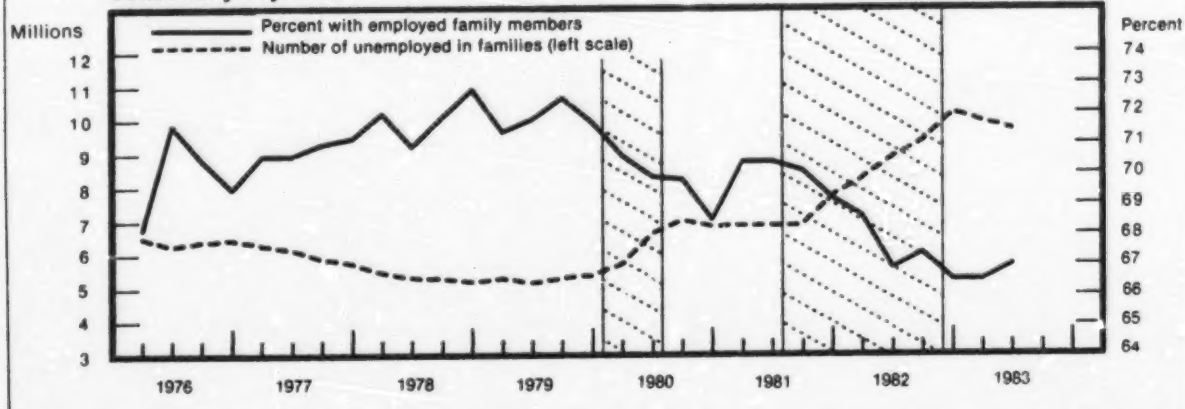


Chart 3. Number of unemployed persons in families and the percentage with someone in family employed, quarterly averages, 1976—second quarter 1983, seasonally adjusted



[1] The employment-population ratio is the proportion of all employed civilians in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over.

NOTE: Shaded areas indicate recessionary periods as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

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to reduce the cushion provided by other family members. From the middle of 1981 to the end of 1982, for example, the number of unemployed family members rose from 7 to 10 million; at the same time, the proportion of the unemployed living in a family with an employed member dropped from 70 to 66 percent. (See chart 3.) The major reason for this decline was the general contraction of employment caused by the recession as well as the increasing share of unemployment accounted for by persons with a relatively lower likelihood of having employed family members.

Relatives in husband-wife families—most typically teenage and young adult children of the couple—are the most likely group to live in a family with workers; in 9 out of 10 cases, at least one of their parents has a job. In 1979, these relatives constituted more than 28 percent of the unemployed; in 1982, with the sharp increases in joblessness for groups with traditionally lower unemployment rates, their share was down to 23 percent. Even among this group, there was a recessionary decline in the family employment cushion. The number of unemployed relatives in married-couple families rose from 1.9 to 2.7 million during the 1981–82 recession, and the proportion with an employed person in their family edged down from 93 to 86 percent.

Unemployed wives are also very likely to have an employed person in their family. In 1978, the proportion peaked at nearly 90 percent. Because the person most likely to be working is the husband and because the employment levels of married men were reduced during the recession, the proportion of unemployed wives with working husbands declined sharply, from 87 percent in mid-1981 to 75 percent in mid-1982. With the pickup in employment in 1983, the proportion edged up to 77 percent by midyear.

As married women have entered the labor force, the proportion of unemployed husbands with a working family member has increased markedly. Between 1977 and 1981, the proportion of unemployed husbands with a working wife increased from 48 to 55 percent. As mentioned earlier, the 1981–82 recession drove up unemployment among married men, but the proportion with an employed person in the family did not drop as sharply as among other groups. This was primarily because employment levels for wives did not decline nearly as much as for husbands. With the onset of the recovery, the proportion of unemployed husbands with a worker in the family began to rise, and by June 1983, had reached 56 percent.

Difficulties in coping with economic downturns are exacerbated by the fact that, to a certain extent, unemployment tends to run in families. Persons with high levels of educational attainment and good preparation for careers often marry each other, as do persons with more limited labor market skills. Even more important, when high unemployment hits a specific geographic area, it can affect more than one family member. The fact that the unemployment rate for persons with unemployed spouses runs about three times the rate for persons with employed spouses illustrates this point most dramatically. Thus, in 1982, the unemployment rate for wives with unemployed husbands was 20.7 percent, compared with 6.3 percent for wives with employed husbands. While the number of married couples who are both unemployed is relatively small—it peaked at 400,000 in December 1982 and was down to 300,000 by mid-1983 (not seasonally adjusted)—the impact of multiple unemployment on their financial well-being is considerable.

Unemployment is a particularly severe problem for families maintained by women. Because there are smaller numbers of persons of working age, on average, in these families, the likelihood of there being an employed member to cushion the effects of unemployment is also smaller. Since quarterly data of this type first became available in 1976, the proportion of unemployed women who maintain families that include an employed person has never been as high as 22 percent. Moreover, unemployed relatives in such families are substantially less likely to have an employed person in their family than relatives in married-couple families. However, in both cases, the problems are principally structural in nature, and the business cycle does not bring about substantial change.

Blacks and Hispanics

Because the cushioning effect of working family members is so different by family type, an understanding of the family composition of different groups in the population is important.

In particular, the family composition of blacks and Hispanics is quite different from that of whites. (See table 3.) Whites are most likely to live in married-couple families where unemployment rates are relatively low and multiple workers most frequent. Blacks, on the other hand, are more likely than whites or Hispanics to live in families maintained by women, which, as we have just seen, are relatively disadvantaged in the labor market. In 1982, 28 percent of the black working-age population lived in a family maintained by a woman, compared with only 8 percent of the

Table 3. Family status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race and Hispanic origin, 1982 annual averages

[In percent]

Family status	White	Black	Hispanic
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0
In married-couple families:			
Husbands	30.0	19.1	26.3
Wives	30.0	18.6	27.1
Relatives	12.8	11.9	15.7
In families maintained by women:			
Women who maintain families	4.4	14.5	7.6
Relatives	3.8	13.6	6.9
In families maintained by men:			
Men who maintain families	1.3	2.0	1.8
Relatives	1.3	2.3	2.3
Persons living alone	11.2	12.3	6.3
All others	5.2	5.6	5.8

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white population and 15 percent of the Hispanic population. Primarily because of these differences in family composition, the likelihood that unemployed black workers lived in a family with someone employed is lower than for other groups. In 1982, about half of all unemployed blacks lived in a family that included an employed person, compared with about 60 percent of unemployed whites and 56 percent of unemployed Hispanics.[4] □

———*FOOTNOTES*———

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author thanks Stella Cromartie, Kenneth Buckley, and George Methee of the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics for their technical assistance in the preparation of this article.

[1] The source of data is the Current Population Survey, a monthly sample survey of households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. A description of the survey appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Some of the series were seasonally adjusted for the first time for this article.

[2] For a discussion of the economic recovery during the first half of 1983, see Norman Bowers, "Employment on the rise in the first half of 1983," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1983, pp. 8–14. A discussion of the 1981–82 downturn may be found in Michael A. Urquhart and Marillyn A. Hewson, "Unemployment continued to rise in 1982 as recession deepened," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1983, pp. 3–12.

[3] A discussion of the labor market situation of women maintaining families may be found in Beverly Johnson and Elizabeth Waldman, "Most women who maintain families receive poor labor market returns," in this issue.

[4] Other articles in this issue focus on specific family types and compare the labor market experience of whites, blacks, and Hispanics in each family type.

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Married couples: work and income patterns

Differences in family income among whites, blacks, and Hispanics are rooted in the work patterns of husbands and wives

HOWARD HAYGHE

Today's married-couple families—whether white, black, or Hispanic—supply the U.S. labor force with most of its workers. By the turn of the century—a little less than two decades from now—most of these men, women, and children will still be alive. A clearer understanding of the current status of work patterns in white and minority families permits valuable insights into the nature of work and the family and needs of the family in the closing years of this century.

This article deals with white, black, and Hispanic married-couple families, highlighting their current work-income profiles and exploring briefly some of the major differences. More than 8 of 10 white families are married couples, as are 5 of 10 black families and 7 of 10 Hispanic families. Together these families supply about 71 percent of the Nation's workers. The data used were obtained primarily from supplemental questions to the March 1983 Current Population Survey.[1]

Spouses at work

Husbands and wives in white, black, and Hispanic families[2] display considerable differences in age and education, which, in turn, influence their respective labor force participation patterns and income levels. In general, black families today are more likely to be multiearner families than white or Hispanic married couples. Nonetheless, black married-couple families (like their Hispanic counterparts) have lower incomes and a higher incidence of unemployment than white families.

About 87 percent of the Hispanic husbands were in the labor force in March 1983 compared with 79 percent of whites and 76 percent of blacks (table 1). On average, Hispanic husbands are substantially younger than their black or white counterparts. But, their relative youth (which implies inexperience for many) works against them by contributing to a higher unemployment rate than for whites (but about the same as for black husbands). The majority of black and white husbands have completed high school, whereas more than half of Hispanics left prior to completion.

Wives present a somewhat different labor force pattern and the underlying reasons for it are complex. Black wives historically have been more likely to be in the labor force than white wives, as shown by labor force participation rates for selected years:

Year	White	Black
March 1950	22.8	37.0
March 1960	29.6	40.8
March 1970	39.7	52.5
March 1980	49.3	59.0

This gap continued in March 1983, when the participation rates for white and black wives were 51.0 and 60.8 percent, respectively.

The historically higher labor force participation rate of black wives reflects several interrelated elements, including the impact of economic problems stemming from many black husbands' longstanding labor market difficulties and

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Table 1. Selected characteristics of married-couple families by race and Hispanic origin, March 1983

Selected characteristics	White	Black	Hispanic
Married-couple families, total (in thousands)	45,273	3,504	2,456
As percent of all families	84.2	52.9	71.9
Husbands and wives			
Median age:			
Husband	45.4	43.8	38.9
Wife	42.5	41.2	35.9
Median years of school completed:			
Husband	12.7	12.2	11.5
Wife	12.7	12.2	11.6
Labor force participation rate:[1]			
Husband	79.4	76.3	86.9
Wife	51.0	60.8	46.9
Unemployment rate:[1]			
Husband	7.8	12.3	13.2
Wife	6.8	11.3	16.5
Presence of own children[2] under 18			
Married couples with children under 18, total (in thousands)	21,702	1,911	1,691
As percent of all married-couple families	47.9	54.5	68.9
Percent with:			
Children 6 to 17, none younger	53.1	52.1	43.1
Children under 6	46.9	47.9	56.9

[1]Not seasonally adjusted.

[2]Own children include only never-married sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. All other children in the household are excluded.

the greater frequency of marital breakups among black families.[3] Undoubtedly, the long history of black men's above average unemployment rates[4] has influenced their wives' decisions to work outside the home. The following information from different periods illustrates this point.

During the sharp labor force buildup prior to World War II, Howard Meyers wrote, "The demand (for labor) . . . is restricted largely to young white males. . . . Negroes are apparently almost entirely barred from many lines of defense production."[5] From the early 1960's: "Negro women in cities have always been able to get steadier jobs, usually as domestics, than men. This often meant that a black man was capable of being a biological father but not an economic father."[6] Finally, Richard Freeman found that in the 1960's (especially after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) black women were much more able to improve their economic position than were black men, in part because of the relatively greater ease with which the women were hired into higher-paying occupations.[7]

While economic factors are among the principal reasons for black wives' high labor force participation, the cultural heritage of Hispanic women appears to lead, in part, to their relatively low participation rates. As stated by Morris J. Newman, Hispanics are "an amalgam of several historically and culturally distinct ethnic groups linked together by the shared background of Spanish colonialism in the New World."[8] Part of this background is an emphasis on the homemaking and childbearing and rearing role of women.

Whether white, black, or Hispanic, wives' employment status appears to be related to their husbands' status (table 2). While black wives' labor force participation is relatively high regardless of their husbands' employment status, all wives whose husbands were employed were more likely themselves to be employed than wives with unemployed husbands or husbands not in the labor force.

At first glance, this relationship may appear contrary to logical expectations. Shouldn't the wife try to replace earnings lost when the husband is jobless or out of the labor force? Indeed, this is the idea behind the additional-worker hypothesis of labor market activity during cyclical downturns.[9] The reality, however, is that wives of unemployed husbands have lower participation rates and experience greater difficulty finding work than wives whose husbands are at work. For instance, among whites, 3 percent of the wives of employed husbands were jobless compared with 11 percent of those whose husbands were unemployed. For those not in the labor force, age is an obvious explanatory factor; close to 80 percent of the husbands who were not in the work force were 65 years old or over and retired, as were their wives.

Children. Conventional wisdom decrees that wives with preschool children are less likely to be in the labor force than wives whose youngest child is school age. While this is true for whites and Hispanics, it has never been true for black wives. Not only do black married mothers continue to have higher labor force participation rates than white or Hispanic mothers, there is also no appreciable difference in the black rates by age of youngest child, as shown below for March 1983:

	White	*Black*	*Hispanic*
Wives with children under 18	56.2	68.5	46.8
6 to 17, none younger	63.4	69.1	53.5
Under 6	48.2	67.8	41.9

Table 2. Employment status of wives by employment status of husbands, race, and Hispanic origin, March 1983

Employment status of wives	Husband's employment status		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
White			
Percent of wives who were:			
Employed	55.3	50.1	19.1
Unemployed	3.4	11.1	1.1
Not in labor force	41.3	38.8	79.7
Black			
Percent of wives who were:			
Employed	63.1	48.9	30.8
Unemployed	7.0	16.9	1.2
Not in labor force	29.9	34.2	67.9
Hispanic origin			
Percent of wives who were:			
Employed	43.8	30.7	19.6
Unemployed	6.4	20.4	1.6
Not in labor force	49.8	48.9	78.8

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Table 3. Children[1] in married-couple families by employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin, March 1983

Item	White	Black	Hispanic
Children under 18 years, total[2] (in thousands)	40,814	3,769	3,722
Percent with:			
No employed parent	6.6	10.9	14.0
One employed parent or more	93.4	89.1	86.0
One employed parent only	48.8	42.2	54.2
Father	44.2	31.8	49.2
Mother	4.6	10.4	5.0
Two employed parents	44.3	46.9	31.8

[1]Children are defined as "own" children and include only never-married sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. All other children in household are excluded.

[2]Includes children whose fathers are in the Armed Forces and living with the family on or off base in the United States. These fathers are treated as employed.

Because most fathers and just over half of mothers are in the labor force (94 and 54 percent, respectively, for whites, blacks, and Hispanics combined), the overwhelming majority of children have at least one employed parent (table 3). White children are somewhat more likely to have an employed parent than black or Hispanic children, reflecting the higher unemployment rates among black and Hispanic husbands and wives.

Income and poverty

Whatever the number of earners, the 1982 average annual income of married-couple families continued to be higher for whites than for blacks or Hispanics. Median income for black ($14,200) and Hispanic ($13,800) families was roughly 60 percent of median income for white families ($23,500). For two-earner families where both spouses worked, the difference between whites and blacks was about 12 percentage points, and 21 points between whites and Hispanics (table 4). In addition, white married couples averaged more income from sources other than wages and salaries than either the black or Hispanic couples.[10]

These income differences are partly explained both by differences in weekly earnings of spouses (especially husbands) and by the number of weeks husbands and wives worked during the year. As shown in the following text tabulation, usual weekly earnings (full-time wage and salary) were more than $100 above the medians for blacks and Hispanics in 1982, while the differences among wives' earnings were considerably less:

	White	*Black*	*Hispanic*
Husbands	$412	$303	$297
Wives	$246	$231	$213

The effect of these differences in weekly earnings on differences in yearly family income is strengthened by the fact that 74 percent of white husbands who were employed at any time in 1982 worked full time all year compared with 68 percent of their black or Hispanic counterparts.

The size of the gap in husbands' average weekly earnings reflects the marked difference in their occupations. By comparison, wives, whose earnings are far more similar, tend to work in much the same occupations (table 5). White husbands are more often employed in managerial, professional specialty, and precision production occupations (which are usually relatively high-paying) than their black and Hispanic counterparts. In contrast, a higher proportion of the blacks and Hispanics work in lower paying jobs, such as operators and fabricators, service workers, and equipment handlers, cleaners, and helpers. Wives, whether white, black, or Hispanic, tend to be concentrated in the same occupational groupings, namely, technical, sales, and administrative support.

Poverty. In 1982, about 7 percent of the white couples had incomes below the poverty level[11] compared with 16 percent for blacks and 19 percent for Hispanics. These rates reflect the earnings and employment differences discussed above as well as the fact that black and Hispanic families have more children, on average, than white families.

The incidence of poverty was relatively low by race or Hispanic origin when both the husband and wife were earn-

Table 4. Number of earners, median family income, and poverty status in 1982 of married-couple families, by race and Hispanic origin, March 1983

Number and relationship of earners	White			Black			Hispanic		
	Total	Median income	Percent in poverty	Total	Median income	Percent in poverty	Total	Median income	Percent in poverty
Total (in thousands)	45,273	$26,710	6.9	3,504	$20,680	15.6	2,456	$19,390	19.3
In percent	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
No earners	13.0	12,710	16.8	12.4	7,470	43.9	7.7	7,220	48.9
One earner	28.7	22,310	10.3	25.7	13,650	24.4	33.6	13,760	29.2
Husband	23.6	23,460	9.0	17.7	14,240	24.4	30.5	13,820	28.7
Wife	3.9	16,220	16.4	6.8	12,450	23.5	2.0	(1)	(1)
Other	1.2	21,090	15.7	1.2	(1)	(1)	1.1	(1)	(1)
Two earners or more	58.3	32,220	3.0	61.9	26,520	6.2	58.6	24,760	9.6
Husband and wife only	38.9	29,650	2.9	42.9	26,110	4.2	36.9	23,290	9.4
Husband, wife, and other(s)	11.6	41,980	1.6	11.6	32,900	3.2	5.5	33,190	6.2
Husband and other(s)	6.5	35,730	4.4	4.7	21,500	25.8	9.2	24,130	12.9
Other combinations	1.4	25,180	10.5	2.8	18,930	17.3	2.0	(1)	(1)

[1]Median and percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table 5. Occupation of employed husbands and wives, by race and Hispanic origin, March 1983

Occupations	Husbands			Wives		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Total (in thousands)	33,152	2,348	1,908	21,766	1,881	1,041
In percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	29.6	14.2	12.9	25.1	17.6	14.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.2	8.2	8.3	9.0	4.9	6.1
Professional specialty	13.4	6.0	4.6	16.0	12.7	8.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	19.4	14.3	13.5	47.4	34.6	39.3
Technicians and related support	2.5	2.1	1.9	3.2	3.6	1.9
Sales	12.1	3.8	6.3	12.5	6.4	10.2
Administrative support, including clerical	4.9	8.3	5.2	31.7	24.6	27.2
Service occupations	6.3	14.8	12.2	14.6	28.0	20.8
Private household	(1)	—	—	1.0	4.9	2.4
Protective service	2.7	4.1	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
All other	3.6	10.7	9.6	13.3	22.7	18.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	22.1	16.1	23.3	1.9	2.9	3.7
Mechanics and repairers	8.1	6.1	8.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Construction trades	7.5	5.5	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other precision production	6.4	4.6	7.4	1.5	2.5	2.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17.8	35.9	31.4	9.6	16.3	20.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.5	12.3	14.3	7.4	13.8	16.5
Transportation and material moving	6.7	13.7	9.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers	3.5	9.9	8.0	1.3	1.3	2.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.0	4.8	6.8	1.4	0.8	1.7

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

ers. However the poverty rate of white multi-earner families was half that of similar black and one-third that of similar Hispanic families—3 percent for whites, 6 percent for blacks, and 10 percent for Hispanics in 1982. In contrast, among one-earner families the poverty rate for white families—at 10.3 percent—was 14 percentage points below that of similar black couples and 19 points below the Hispanic rate. Among families with no earners, the differences were 27 percent for whites and 32 percent each for blacks and Hispanics.

Although the incidence of poverty is reduced when there are earners in the family, many families have earners and still remain in poverty.[12] In fact, the majority of married couples with incomes below the poverty line in 1982 contained at least one earner at some time during the year. About 68 percent of white, 65 percent of black, and 80 percent of Hispanic married-couple families in poverty had income from the earnings of at least one member during the year. Moreover, about 1 of 4 families in poverty had two earners or more. □

FOOTNOTES

[1] The Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census, is a monthly sample survey of some 60,000 households in the United States. The information obtained from this survey relates to the employment status of persons 16 years old and over in the civilian noninstitutional population. In the March survey, taken each year, supplemental information is obtained annually regarding earnings and income as well as the work experience of individuals in the prior year. Data on persons from the March surveys are tabulated by marital and family status.

Because it is a sample survey, estimates derived from the Current Population Survey may differ from the actual counts that could be obtained from a complete census. Therefore, small estimates or small differences between estimates should be interpreted with caution. For a more detailed explanation, see the Explanatory Note in *Marital and Family Patterns of Workers:An Update*, Bulletin 2163 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1983).

[2] A family consists of two persons or more who are related by blood or marriage and living together in the same household. Relationship of family members is determined by their relationship to the reference person or householder, that is, the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.

[3] See Gordon Green and Edward Welniak, "Changing families, shifting incomes," *American Demographics*, February 1983, pp. 40–43.

[4] See *Perspectives on Working Women: A Databook*, Bulletin 2080 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1980), table 65.

[5] See Howard B. Meyers, "Effects of the National Defense Program on Unemployment and Need" (address presented at the National Conference on Social Work, Atlantic City, N.J.). Release dated June 5, 1941, p. 7.

[6] Michael Harrington, "The Economics of Protest," in Arthur M. Ross and Herbert Hill, eds., *Employment, Race and Poverty* (New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, 1967), p. 250.

[7] Richard B. Freeman, "Changes in the Labor Market for Black Americans, 1948–72," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1: 1973, pp. 67–131.

[8] See Morris J. Newman, "A profile of Hispanics in the U.S. work force," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1978, pp. 3 and 5.

[9] See, for example, W. G. Bowen and T. A. Finegan, *The Economics of Labor Force Participation* (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1969), pp. 147–51.

[10] See *Money Income of Households, Families and Persons in the United States: 1981, Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 137 (Bureau of the Census, 1982), table 23.

[11] In accordance with the poverty index adopted by a 1969 Federal interagency committee, families are classified as being above or below the low income level. The poverty threshold for a family of four in 1982 was $9,862. For further details, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1982, Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 140 (Bureau of the Census, 1983), p. 295.

[12] For information relating employment problems and economic status see *Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status*, Bulletin 2169 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1983).

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Most women who maintain families receive poor labor market returns

The majority of these women have a strong commitment to the labor force, but have lower average educational attainment and earnings, bringing them closer to poverty with each additional child

BEVERLY L. JOHNSON AND ELIZABETH WALDMAN

Women who maintain their own families[1] are considerably more likely to work or look for work today than in the past. But their historical pattern of marginal earnings and high unemployment persists, keeping the economic status of their families well below that of the majority of American families.

The results of a March 1983 nationwide survey[2] reveal a continuation of the multiple problems that hinder many women who support families from being more competitive in the marketplace. Prominent among these problems are lower average educational attainment and relatively higher proportions with children to raise.

Overall picture

In March 1983, 9.8 million families had as their principal support women who were divorced, separated, widowed, or never married. These families accounted for 16 percent of all families in the United States, up 5 percentage points from 1970. Sixty percent of women maintaining families were labor force participants, compared with 53 percent in 1970, and their numbers in the labor force doubled over the 13-year period (table 1).

The reasons for this increased labor market activity have a great deal to do with the dramatic demographic and social changes of the period, perhaps the most crucial being the movement of the baby-boom generation of the 1950's and early 1960's into the working-age population. This movement was accompanied by record numbers of marriages and,

Table 1. Selected characteristics of women maintaining families, March 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1983

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population				Labor force participation rate			
	1970	1975	1980	1983	1970	1975	1980	1983
Total women maintaining families	5,580	7,316	9,009	9,828	52.9	54.4	59.7	59.6
Never married	610	932	1,453	1,823	57.4	53.6	55.6	55.8
Separated	1,324	1,767	1,805	1,831	53.8	55.0	60.4	62.3
Widowed	2,389	2,539	2,588	2,559	38.4	37.8	38.3	34.3
Divorced	1,258	2,139	3,164	3,615	77.3	73.9	78.6	78.2
Median age	48.2	43.5	41.4	41.1	—	—	—	—
With no children[1] under age 18	2,652	2,861	3,291	3,788	45.8	45.7	46.9	47.9
With children under age 18	2,928	4,456	5,718	6,040	59.4	60.0	67.0	67.0
6 to 17, only	1,815	2,661	3,638	3,746	67.0	66.3	74.0	74.2
Under age 6	1,112	1,795	2,080	2,294	46.9	50.6	54.9	55.2
White	4,185	5,254	6,302	6,783	53.4	55.7	62.1	60.5
Black	1,349	1,967	2,537	2,808	50.9	51.2	54.0	57.1
Hispanic	([2])	471	637	800	([2])	43.5	50.7	49.0

[1]Children are defined as "own" children of the family. Included are never-married daughters, sons, stepchildren, and adopted children. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, cousins, and unrelated children.

[2]Data not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Data for 1975 have been revised since initial publication.

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in turn, a soaring divorce rate.[3] Thus, by the time the 1980's began, divorcees—who have the highest labor force participation rate of any marital category of women—had replaced widows (who have the lowest) as the largest group of women maintaining families. In addition, a sharp rise in childbearing among single women helped increase the number of one-parent families.

In March 1983, more than three-fifths of the women maintaining families were parents with children under age 18 in the home. Labor force participation rates show these single parents had a strong commitment to the labor force. Seventy-five percent were in the work force when their youngest child was school age (6 to 17 years), as were 55 percent of those with preschoolers (under age 6).

Once in the labor market, however, the female single parent often had a difficult time finding a job, especially if she had at least one preschool child. In March 1983, the unemployment rate for mothers with preschoolers was 23 percent, compared with 15 percent for mothers whose youngest child was of school age (table 2). The unemployment rate for mothers in married-couple families was less than half that of mothers maintaining families.

When unemployed, women maintaining families were far less likely than other householders to be living with another relative who was employed full time. In the first quarter of 1983, for example, only 9 percent of all unemployed women maintaining families had someone in their family who had a full-time job. This compared with 16 percent of all jobless men maintaining families without a spouse and about 41 percent of all unemployed husbands.

Table 2. Labor force status of women maintaining families, by presence and age of youngest child, and marital status, March 1983

[Numbers in thousands]

Labor force status	Total	With no own children[1] under age 18	With children[1] under age 18		
			Total	Children age 6 to 17 only	Children under age 6
Women maintaining families	9,828	3,788	6,040	3,746	2,294
In labor force	5,861	1,815	4,047	2,780	1,266
Participation rate	59.5	47.9	67.0	74.2	55.2
Unemployed	831	131	700	406	294
Unemployment rate	14.2	7.2	17.3	14.6	23.2
Not in labor force	3,966	1,973	1,993	966	1,028
Never-married	1,823	574	1,248	446	802
In labor force	1,018	372	646	292	353
Participation rate	55.8	64.8	51.8	65.5	44.0
Unemployed	213	33	180	66	115
Unemployment rate	20.9	8.9	27.9	22.6	32.6
Not in labor force	805	202	603	154	449
Separated	1,831	365	1,466	828	637
In labor force	1,141	228	913	573	339
Participation rate	62.3	62.5	62.3	69.2	53.2
Unemployed	217	37	180	100	80
Unemployment rate	19.0	16.2	19.7	17.5	23.6
Not in labor force	690	137	553	255	298
Widowed	2,559	2,025	534	463	71
In labor force	877	587	290	253	37
Participation rate	34.3	29.0	54.3	54.6	[2]
Unemployed	77	32	44	32	12
Unemployment rate	8.8	5.5	15.2	12.6	[2]
Not in labor force	1,682	1,438	244	210	34
Divorced	3,615	824	2,792	2,008	784
In labor force	2,826	628	2,198	1,661	537
Participation rate	78.2	76.2	78.7	82.7	68.5
Unemployed	324	29	295	208	87
Unemployment rate	11.5	4.6	13.4	12.5	16.2
Not in labor force	790	196	594	347	246

[1]Children are defined as "own" children of the family. Included are never-married daughters, sons, stepchildren, and adopted children. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, cousins, and unrelated children.

[2]Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

The workplace

Most employed women maintaining families worked at full-time jobs—83 percent in March 1983. Those age 25 to 54 were more likely to be working full time (86 percent) than either younger (72 percent) or older women (73 percent). Obviously, these high full-time proportions represent a serious commitment on their part to market work.

Like most employed women, the largest proportion of those maintaining families were in administrative support jobs (table 3). This was the case for all marital groups. Divorced women (because they were younger and had more years of schooling, on average) were more likely than other women maintaining families to be in managerial and professional jobs and less likely to be in service occupations.

Most of today's better paying jobs require at least a high school diploma, and many professional fields require a college degree. Although working women maintaining families have been completing more formal schooling in recent years, a high proportion had not completed high school—23 percent, compared with 15 percent of working wives.

Despite some movement into professional and managerial jobs between 1970 and 1983, particularly by divorcees, most employed women maintaining families have tended to remain in the generally lower paying or lesser skilled jobs within a broad occupation group. Their relatively poor occupational standing was reflected by their lower full-time wage and salary earnings when compared with husbands or men maintaining families. In the first quarter of 1983, the median weekly earnings for female householders were $256, compared with $400 for husbands or male family householders.[4]

Only 30 percent of the wage-earning families maintained by women were multiple-earner families, and their median weekly earnings were $440. In contrast, 56 percent of all married-couple families with earners were in the multiple-earner category, and their median weekly earnings were $629.

Although weekly aggregate earnings of families maintained by women were relatively low, annual income for families in which the woman herself worked was roughly twice as high as for families in which the householder did not work. For example, in 1982, median family income was $14,580 when the woman was an earner at some time during the year and $7,050 when she was not.

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Table 3. Educational attainment and occupational distribution of women maintaining families by marital status, race, and Hispanic origin, March 1983

Item	Total	Marital status				Race and Hispanic origin		
		Never-married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	White	Black	Hispanic
Educational attainment								
Total in labor force:								
Number (thousands)	5,861	1,018	1,141	877	2,826	4,104	1,603	392
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years high school	22.9	23.8	28.0	33.8	17.1	19.7	31.2	48.5
4 years high school only	46.6	44.2	47.1	42.0	48.7	47.9	43.5	33.7
1 to 3 years college	18.3	20.0	15.5	14.7	20.1	18.4	18.6	11.5
4 years college or more	12.2	12.0	9.5	9.7	14.2	14.0	6.7	6.4
Occupation								
Total employed:								
Number (thousands)	5,031	804	924	801	2,502	3,656	1,255	340
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	19.8	19.3	15.0	18.6	22.2	21.7	14.4	12.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.4	7.0	6.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	5.6	7.1
Professional specialty	11.5	12.3	8.9	9.2	12.9	12.3	8.8	5.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	41.0	39.1	39.4	37.2	43.4	44.8	29.8	36.5
Technicians and related support	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.7	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.4
Sales occupations	9.4	7.8	8.9	11.4	9.5	11.1	4.5	7.1
Administrative support, including clerical	28.5	28.5	28.0	24.0	30.1	30.6	22.6	27.1
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	10.1	8.8	9.2	8.4	11.3	11.5	6.4	7.9
Financial records processing	4.3	4.9	4.3	2.7	4.6	4.9	2.5	2.4
Other	14.1	14.8	14.5	12.9	14.2	14.2	13.7	16.8
Service occupations	22.2	25.0	28.6	28.8	16.9	17.8	35.9	25.0
Private household	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.7	1.0	1.8	5.0	5.0
Food	6.8	5.1	8.1	8.9	6.1	6.4	7.4	6.5
Health	5.3	6.5	9.1	4.6	3.8	3.1	12.2	2.9
Cleaning	3.9	5.7	4.0	7.4	2.2	2.6	7.7	6.5
Personal	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.8
Other service	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.5	3.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.9	14.3	14.1	12.4	14.1	12.3	18.1	21.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.2	12.6	10.8	10.1	11.2	10.1	14.1	17.6
Transportation and material moving	0.9	0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.1
Other	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2

Situation for minorities

As of March 1983, about 70 percent (6.8 million) of all women maintaining families were white; 29 percent (2.8 million) were black, and fewer than 10 percent (800,000) were of Hispanic origin (virtually all of whom were also included in the white racial category). Examining each race-ethnic category separately and making labor force participation and income comparisons brings the situation for minority families into sharper focus.

On average, the black women had more children under age 18 and less education than the white women. Black women maintaining families (as well as those of Hispanic origin) have lower median earnings, lower labor force participation rates, and higher unemployment rates than the white women. Also, black and Hispanic families maintained by women were even less likely than similar white families to have more than one earner, probably because they were less apt to have another member of working age in the home.

Furthermore, a larger share of white than black or Hispanic women were divorced, and a smaller proportion had never married. And, as shown earlier, divorced householders have much higher participation rates than the never-married. Thus, in March 1983, the labor force participation rate for white female householders was 60 percent, compared with 57 percent for blacks and 49 percent for Hispanics. Another factor is that 1 of 8 black and Hispanic householders was under age 25, compared with 1 of 13 whites. Younger women, in the early stages of labor force entry, often have not acquired the skill and experience necessary to hold many of today's better paying jobs. In addition, about half of the Hispanic women householders and one-third of the black had not completed high school, compared with only one-fifth of the whites. Moreover, the occupational distributions for these three groups of women mirror their educational attainment; about 22 percent of employed white householders were professional and managerial workers, compared with 14 percent for black, and 13 percent for Hispanic women. Blacks and Hispanics were heavily clustered in service and operative jobs which require less formal education and training and pay less money. Finally, the higher participation rate of white women may also reflect the smaller average size of their families, as well as the lower proportion with children under 6 years of age.

Unemployment rates were much higher among black women maintaining families (21.7 percent) than white (10.9

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Table 4. Labor force status of white, black, and Hispanic origin women maintaining families, by presence of children and marital status, March 1983

[Numbers in thousands]

Race, Hispanic origin, and marital status	Total			With children[1] under age 18			With no children[1] under age 18		
	Population	Labor force participation rate	Unemployment rate	Population	Labor force participation rate	Unemployment rate	Population	Labor force participation rate	Unemployment rate
White women, total	6,783	60.5	10.9	3,959	70.3	13.4	2,824	46.8	5.6
Never married	842	53.6	12.4	442	47.5	22.4	399	60.4	3.7
Separated	1,117	62.1	16.9	918	62.0	16.3	200	62.5	19.2
Widowed	1,963	34.6	7.4	376	59.0	12.6	1,588	28.8	4.8
Divorced	2,861	79.7	9.9	2,224	80.0	11.5	637	78.3	4.0
Black women, total	2,808	57.1	21.7	1,923	60.3	25.7	885	50.2	11.3
Never married	940	57.0	28.2	785	54.0	30.4	155	72.3	19.6
Separated	657	62.1	22.8	504	62.7	25.3	153	60.1	14.1
Widowed	536	32.5	13.8	132	39.4	[2]	404	30.2	8.2
Divorced	675	71.9	16.5	502	72.9	20.2	173	68.2	4.2
Hispanic women, total	800	49.0	13.5	585	48.2	16.0	214	51.4	6.4
Never married	193	47.2	14.3	136	33.8	[2]	57	[2]	[2]
Separated	255	39.2	20.0	209	38.8	21.0	46	[2]	[2]
Widowed	123	35.0	[2]	51	[2]	[2]	72	[2]	[2]
Divorced	229	69.0	9.5	189	68.3	9.3	40	[2]	[2]

[1]Children are defined as "own" children of the family. Included are never-married daughters, sons, stepchildren, and adopted children. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, cousins, and unrelated children.

[2]Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

percent) and Hispanic women (13.4 percent) (table 4). This reflects, in part, the higher concentration of never-married mothers among black female householders. Typically, never-married mothers have higher jobless rates than mothers of other marital status.

Annual median income of white families maintained by women ($13,145 in 1982), while much lower than that of other types of white families, was far above the levels of the black ($7,489) and Hispanic ($7,611) families. This pattern persisted regardless of the presence of children. Part of the difference stems from the fact that earnings of black women represented a larger share of their family income than those of the white women—77 versus 70 percent. Also contributing to this situation was the larger share of divorced white women who received child support or alimony payments.[5] Moreover, as mentioned earlier, white families maintained by women were more likely to have at least two earners than either the black or Hispanic families.

Poverty and children

Because average income among families maintained by women is low—whether they are in or out of the paid work force—proportionately more live below the poverty line[6] than other families. In 1982, more than 1 of 3 families maintained by women were poor, compared with 1 of 13 other families. Although the percentages of black and Hispanic families maintained by women in poverty were much greater than for white families of the same type, they all greatly exceeded the proportions for other family groups:

	Families maintained by women	*Married-couple families*	*Families maintained by men*
Total	36.9	7.6	14.7
White	28.9	6.9	12.6
Black	56.1	15.6	25.0
Hispanic	55.5	19.3	18.4

For families in which the female householder had earnings at some time during 1982, about 1 of 4 were in poverty, compared with more than 1 of 2 of the families in which the householder had no earnings. These differences were even wider for families with children under age 18. When the mother had earnings, 29 percent of their families had incomes below the poverty level; when she did not, 88 percent were poor. Moreover, regardless of the mother's earner status, the incidence of poverty increased with each additional child in the home—from 37 percent when one child was in the home to 85 percent when four or more children were present. □

FOOTNOTES

[1]The terminology "women maintaining families" or "female family householder" is defined as a never-married, divorced, widowed, or separated woman with no husband present and who is responsible for her family. These terms have replaced the phrase "female-headed families" used in earlier reports in this series.

[2]Unless otherwise indicated, data in this report relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over and are based primarily on information from supplementary questions in the March 1983 Current Population Survey. For the most recent report on this subject, containing data for March 1981, see Beverly L. Johnson and Elizabeth Waldman, "Marital and family patterns of the labor force," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1981, pp. 36–38.

Sampling variability may be relatively large in cases where numbers are small, and small differences between estimates or percentages should be interpreted with caution. For further information on reliability of data, see the Explanatory Note in *Marital and Family Patterns of Workers: An Update*, BLS Bulletin 2163 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1983), pp. A-5–A-7.

[3]The divorce rate has been rising since the mid 1960's. Between 1966 and 1981, the rate increased from 2.5 per 1,000 population to 5.3 per

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1,000. For more details, see "Advance Report of Final Divorce Statistics, 1980," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (Washington, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, June 27, 1983), table 1, p. 4.

[4]See, "Earnings of workers and their families: First quarter 1983," USDL News Release, 83–201, May 2, 1983 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

[5]See Allyson Sherman Grossman and Howard Hayghe, "Labor force activity of women receiving child support," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1982, pp. 39–41. Also see *Divorce, Child Custody, and Child Support*, Current Population Report Series, 84 (Washington, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981), p. 4.

[6]Families are classified as being above or below the low income level according to the poverty index adopted by a 1969 Federal Interagency Committee. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $9,862 in 1982. For further details, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1982*, Current Population Report Series P–60, No. 140 (Washington, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983), pp. 3, 4, and 29.

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Child-care services: a national picture

As more mothers hold jobs, the demand for child-care services continues to grow—especially for infant and toddler care—and is exacerbated by brief maternity leaves

SHEILA B. KAMERMAN

In 1983, for the first time, half of all mothers with children under age 6 were in the labor force.[1] Out of a cohort of 19.0 million children under age 6, 47 percent had working mothers. In the near future, the *majority* of preschoolers will very likely have working mothers, as most school-age children already do. How preschool children are cared for while their mothers work is something that relatively little is known about, although what is known suggests a quite complicated picture.

What is the picture today of child-care services for preschool aged children? To help the reader visualize the picture, four questions are addressed:

- Where are the children of working parents being cared for?
- What is known about the kinds of child-care services and arrangements that now exist?
- What is known about the quality of care now provided and what is happening to it?
- What are the current trends, developments, and emerging issues in the child-care services field?

For the purposes of this article, child-care services will include: family day care and center care, public and private nursery school and prekindergartens, Head Start centers, all-day care, part-day care, and after-school care. (Non-monetized care by relatives and brief, occasional babysitting are not included.) The discussion is about relatively regular care or attendance: a specific number of hours per day and regular days per week of provision—in families and group arrangements—under both educational and social welfare auspices.

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Types and amount of available child care

Unfortunately, in addition to the child-care picture not being very clear, it is not very complete. National data are not collected in any systematic fashion on: children in out-of-home care during the day; child-care arrangements used while parents work; or child-care service programs. To study what exists and who uses which type of care, one must piece together different, sometimes not fully comparable data, collected by different sources at different times.

In providing an overview of child-care services for preschool aged children, the types of services can be distinguished by the following:

- The age of the child:
  - —infant and toddler care (0 to 2-year-olds)
  - —preschooler care (3- to 5-year-olds)
- The locus of care:
  - —in own home
  - —in a relative's home
  - —in a nonrelative's home
  - —in a group facility (center or school)

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- The auspice of care:
  - —education (nursery school, prekindergarten, kindergarten)
  - —social welfare (day-care center)
- The source of funds:
  - —direct and indirect public subsidy (for example, public grants of monies to a provider or a tax benefit such as the child-care tax credit)
  - —private subsidy
  - —employer subsidy; parent fees

Preschoolers. Although there are no precise figures concerning the numbers of children in out-of-home care, by age of child and type of care, the most complete data to date are those on preschool children aged 3 to 5. However, even here estimates must be used.

The most recent national survey of day-care centers was completed by Abt Associates in 1977;[2] the numbers are known to have grown substantially since then. Moreover, these data do not include programs under educational auspices: nursery schools, prekindergartens, and kindergartens. These are the largest single type of child-care services for children of this age and the most rapidly growing component among child-care services for this age group.

The most currently published consumer data on 3- and 4-year-old children of working mothers are from a 1977 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census.[3] Only data on children *under age 5* and on the *youngest* child in the family were included. However, because the survey was carried out in June, when many schools are closed, children in group care programs are significantly underreported. For example, fewer than 21 percent of children of this age with mothers who worked full time in 1977 were reported as enrolled in group care, as contrasted with 31 percent of *all* children this age in 1976, according to Census Bureau school enrollment data,[4] and 37 percent in 1980, as cited by the National Center for Educational Statistics.[5] (See tables 1 and 2.) Furthermore, the proportion of youngsters enrolled in preschool programs was significantly higher when their mothers worked (44 percent). Moreover, these data do not report multiple modes of care: the "packages" of child-care arrangements which are most frequently used by working mothers.[6] Such "packages" include some combination of a preschool program, family day care, and relative care; they may involve four or more different care givers during an average week. More extensive child-care data were collected in the 1982 Census Bureau's national fertility survey, but these data had not yet been published when this article was prepared.

Table 1. Population of preschoolers, preprimary school enrollment, and labor force status of mother by child's age, 1980

Child's age (in years)	Total (in millions)	Enrollment		Percent with mothers in labor force
		Numbers (in millions)	Percent of total	
3 to 5	9.3	4.9[1]	53[1]	57
5	3.1	2.6	84[2]	85
3 to 4	6.2	2.3	37	43
4	3.1	1.4	46	52
3	3.1	.9	29	34

[1]Preprimary programs only. An additional number are enrolled in primary school (about 3 percent of cohort).
[2]An additional 9 percent are enrolled in primary school.

NOTE: Data are for 50 States and District of Columbia.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *Preprimary Enrollment 1980* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Education, 1982).

Using 1979 school enrollment data[7] and data from the 1977 Abt supply study of day-care enrollment, it is found that almost two-thirds of *all* 3- to 5-year-olds and more than 70 percent of those with working mothers are in some form of group child-care program. These numbers are made up of the following: ninety-three percent of all 5-year-olds were in nursery school, kindergarten, or first grade in 1979. Thirty-five percent of all 3- to 4-year-olds were in nursery school or prekindergarten. A growing number of these preschool programs are full day; the proportion of 3- to 5-year-olds in a full-day program doubled during the 1970's, from 17 percent in 1970, to 34 percent in 1980. By 1980, 37 percent of 3- to 4-year-olds were in preprimary programs. Although kindergarten enrollment for 5-year-olds is about the same whether or not mothers work (almost all 5-year-olds are in preschool or primary school), enrollment rates for 3- to 4-year-olds are significantly higher when mothers are in the labor force (44 percent, compared with 31 percent in 1980). All-day enrollment is, of course, far higher for children with full-time working mothers. Although these programs may be valued for their educational content, they are often used because they fulfill a needed child-care function.

Kindergarten enrollment increased by almost one-third between 1967 and 1980 (from 65 to 85 percent). However, the increase in nursery school enrollment has been even more dramatic, doubling in numbers during the 1970's and more than doubling as a proportion of 3- to-4-year-olds enrolled (from 16 percent in 1969 to 37 percent in 1980).

Moreover, not only are children of working mothers more likely to be enrolled in preschool programs, but the enrollment rates are even higher when mothers have larger incomes and more education. Fifty-three percent of 3- to 4-year-old children in families with median or higher incomes attended a preschool program in 1982, as contrasted with only 29 percent of those in lower income families. As noted, enrollment rates increase as mothers' education levels rise, and increase still more when those mothers are employed. Only for children whose mothers are college graduates is there no difference between those with working and those with nonworking mothers. For example, about half of such 3-year-olds and 72 percent of such 4-year-olds were in a preschool program in 1982.[8]

Given these data, one could argue that not only is there growing use of preschool as a child-care service for the 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds with working mothers, but there is especially high use by affluent, educated, working families.

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Table 2. Preprimary school enrollment by child's age and labor force status of mother, 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Labor force status of mother	Total		3-year-olds		4-year-olds		5-year-olds	
	Enrolled	Enrolled all day	Enrolled	Enrolled all day	Enrolled	Enrolled all day	Enrolled	Enrolled all day
All children, 3 to 5 years	4,878	1,551	857	321	1,423	467	2,598	763
With mother in labor force	2,480	1,002	497	260	755	332	1,229	413
Employed full time	1,445	713	292	198	457	260	696	255
Employed part time	811	196	163	42	245	44	402	111
Unemployed	225	94	41	20	53	28	131	46
With mother not in labor force	2,266	491	339	50	628	117	1,299	325
Keeping house	2,105	439	309	37	582	102	1,214	300
Other	85	15	15	3	23	3	47	9
No mother present	131	57	21	13	39	19	70	26
	Enrolled as percent of age group							
All children, 3 to 5 years	52.5	16.7	27.3	10.2	46.3	15.2	84.7	24.9
With mother in labor force	57.1	23.1	34.4	16.0	51.9	22.8	85.2	28.6
Employed full time	57.4	23.3	35.4	24.0	52.5	29.9	84.6	31.0
Employed part time	59.6	14.4	37.2	9.6	53.7	9.6	86.5	23.9
Unemployed	48.5	20.3	22.8	11.1	41.1	21.7	85.1	29.9
With mother not in labor force	48.9	10.6	21.5	3.2	41.5	7.7	84.5	21.1
Keeping house	48.5	10.1	20.9	2.5	40.2	7.2	83.9	20.7
In school	63.0	29.5	37.2	(1)	56.1	(1)	95.1	(1)
Other	51.1	9.0	26.4	(1)	38.3	(1)	95.9	(1)
No mother present	42.2	12.5	17.8	10.8	38.6	18.8	77.8	28.9

[1]Base too small for presentation of percentage.

NOTE: Data are for 50 States and District of Columbia. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *Preprimary Enrollment, 1980* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Education, 1982.

Because most of these programs are private and relatively expensive, such high use by the more affluent raises serious questions about the consequences for those children in lower income families (below median income) without access to such programs, whether or not their mothers work.

According to the Abt survey, in addition to those children in preschool programs, about 10 percent of the cohort (900,000) were in day-care centers (most were 3- or 4-year-olds). Thus, there seems to be a total of 54 percent of the 3- and 4-year-olds with working mothers in some kind of group care for some part of the day. This figure is likely to be higher because nearly a half million children are estimated to have been enrolled in Title XX funded centers in 1981, a significant increase over the 1977 figures.[9] (And 10 States were not included in the 1981 figure because they did not provide data.) Sixty-five percent of these children were 3- to 5-year-olds (and more than half were age 3 or 4); and almost all had working parents (these figures may have decreased in the past year). Also, Head Start serves nearly 400,000 children, largely 3- and 4-year-olds.

Federally funded (Title XX) centers have increased in numbers, too: there were an estimated 11,342 in 1981, a significant jump from the 8,100 identified in the Abt survey.[10] Some of these centers may have closed in the past year as a consequence of cutbacks in funding, but no specific data on closings are available as of this writing. Head Start programs have also expanded since 1977 and about one-fifth are full-day programs. More than 40 percent of the day-care centers in the Abt survey were proprietary or for-profit establishments. Both the numbers and the proportion of proprietary child-care services have grown significantly since then. Because most of the large (multicenter) for-profit child-care service companies did not receive Title XX money in 1981, these numbers are additive rather than overlapping.

In addition, about 42 percent of 3- to 4-year-olds whose mothers worked full time in 1977 (and 25 percent of those whose mothers worked part time) were cared for in someone else's home, usually in a nonrelative's home (family day care).[11] There is a significant, if unknown, overlap between the children in preschool programs and those cared for in a home, be it by a relative or nonrelative, part of the child-care "packaging" mentioned above, and particularly important for children whose mothers work longer than the preschool or school hours. About 100,000 children were in federally funded family day-care homes in 1981.[12] By far, most children in family day care (about 90 percent of the more than 6 million children estimated to be in family day care for 10 hours or more per week in 1975) were in informal, unregulated care.[13] About 6 percent were in licensed care, including 2 percent in care provided in a home but under the sponsorship of an umbrella agency. However, most of these children were under age 3.

Infants and toddlers. As difficult as it is to estimate coverage and type of care provided for preschoolers, the data on infant and toddler care are far less adequate. A planned national survey of infant care, to be carried out by Abt, was cancelled. The much-cited National Consumer Day Care Study was poorly designed and inadequately analyzed. According to the 1977 Current Population Survey, the primary care arrangement for children under age 3 was family day care, usually in the home of a nonrelative.

Estimating from the CPS data, more than one-third of the children with working mothers were in either family day

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care or group care in 1977. More specifically, about one-third of those under age 3 with full-time working mothers and 17 percent of those with part-time working mothers were in family day care; and more than 9 percent of those with full-time working mothers and 5.5 percent of those whose mothers worked part time were in group care. Infant and toddler care has been growing rapidly since the mid-1970's; thus, the coverage data are undoubtedly higher today.

The following rounds out this picture of how children are cared for while parents (especially mothers) are in the labor force:

- A small proportion of babies with working mothers are cared for, albeit briefly, by mothers on maternity leave. Fewer than 40 percent of working mothers are entitled to some paid leave at the time of childbirth, usually for about 6 to 8 weeks, and a somewhat larger group may remain home on an unpaid but job-protected leave for 3 or 4 months.[14]
- Some parents, especially those with preschool aged children, work different shifts in order to manage child care. Although this method of care has received very little attention thus far, researchers using three different data sets (the Current Population Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the Quality of Employment Survey) have found that this may be a more significant pattern of work by parents with young children than suspected.[15]
- A very few employers, largely hospitals, provide onsite child-care services (about 230 hospitals; about 50 employers), and a few others subsidize payment of care.[16]

Child-care quality: programming and standards

More than half of all nursery schools are private, 66 percent. Eighty-eight percent of the kindergartens are public. There are limited national data available on these programs. On the other hand, a much more extensive picture exists regarding the more than 11,000 federally funded day-care centers that existed in the fall of 1981. This type of center is discussed here.

In early 1980, the Department of Health and Human Services issued proposed day-care regulations concerning group size, staff-to-child ratios, training qualifications for care givers, nutrition, health care, parent participation, and social services, to become effective in October. In the meantime, the Congress, in its Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980, delayed the effective date of these proposed regulations. Before the proposals could become effective, the Social Services Block Grant Act was enacted. Among other things, this Act amended Federal requirements and standards regarding Title XX day-care centers. This meant that State and local standards, where they existed, were in effect. (Such standards are likely to be below those set by the Federal Government.)

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act mandated the Department of Health and Human Services to "assist each State in conducting a systematic assessment of current practices in Title XX funded day-care programs and provide a summary report of the assessment to Congress by June 1, 1981."[17] According to the report, provider practices were in compliance with or surpassed the proposed Federal standards. More specifically:

- Despite the fact that 24 of the 47 States reporting have no group size requirements, all stated their centers had groups smaller than those set in the proposed regulations for all but the under-2-year-olds.
- Staff-to-child ratios were significantly higher than proposed for children aged 3 and older; however, they were significantly lower for those under 3.
- Although only half the States required the centers to provide training, nearly all provided such training and three-quarters of centers' care givers and one-half of family day-care mothers had gone through such a training program within the past year.
- Seventy-five percent of the centers (and half of the homes) provided the Department of Agriculture's recommended child-care food program.
- Seventy percent of the States assured children in care funded by Title XX the needed health services and 75 percent assured them needed social services.

Federal funding under Title XX has been significantly cut since 1981. Day care was one of the three highest funded Title XX services, representing 18 percent of all Title XX expenditures nationwide. Funding for the child nutrition program, a component of public support of day care, has also been reduced. Few programs have actually closed thus far, but this may occur in the future. Given the large cutbacks in Federal grants to States, most States are under growing financial pressure in this area. These States will view themselves as fortunate if they can maintain the quantity of care; they are unlikely to enforce standards, even if standards exist.

A question emerges regarding whether the extent of compliance that existed in 1981 was not related to the expectations of Federal standards and enforcement. From now on, the States will have primary responsibility for setting and enforcing standards concerning the health, safety, and developmental needs of children in care. Whether providers will continue to maintain these standards and whether States will monitor what providers do remains to be seen. Thus, day-care regulation joins preprimary school generally as an arena in which the protection of children will depend completely on the State.

Towards the future

The only significant Federal development is the expansion of the child-care tax credit in 1982 and, subsequently, making it available even to those who do not itemize deductions. However, unless the credit is increased, and made refund-

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able, it will have no—or very little—value to low- and moderate-income families.

The Dependent Care Assistance plan and the salary reduction plan for certain private insurance benefits may open the way for some expansion in employer-sponsored child-care services.[18] However, little has occurred as yet.

The major development in the field in recent years has been child-care information and referral services. These have burgeoned, especially in California, where they are publicly funded; this is an area in which more employers are considering involvement as well. Finally, concern with the quality of education is leading some States and localities to reexamine their preprimary programs. Some are now initiating full-day kindergartens; others are establishing pre-kindergarten programs; and still others are considering both.

The demand for child-care services continues to grow, and most parents of preschoolers want an educational program. Most such programs are private, particularly those below kindergarten level. Unfortunately, good programs are very often expensive. Moreover, there is still a scarcity of full-day programs, so many parents are "packaging" a group program with one or more other types of care, with consequences not yet known. The cutbacks in funding group programs are especially significant in their impact on services for low- and middle-income children. Many of these children who were in publicly subsidized preschool programs are being transferred into informal and unregulated family day care as subsidies are cut back and programs close or parents lose their eligibility for a subsidy; the children must adapt to a new care giver, and often to the loss of friends.

The biggest current demand for child-care services is for infants and toddlers, because it is among their mothers that the increase in labor force participation has been greatest, and the scarcity of services most severe. Paid maternity (disability) leaves are available only to a minority of working women and are usually brief. There is an urgent need to expand and improve maternity-related benefits provided at the workplace.[19] Data concerning how babies and toddlers are being cared for and what types of care exist are largely inadequate. Most of these children are in informal family day-care arrangements but, here again, little is known about these services.

Although the current child-care picture is hardly complete, all that is known suggests the likelihood of continuing demand. Accessibility, affordability, and quantity will remain central issues but questions regarding *quality* will increasingly come to the forefront. □

——FOOTNOTES——

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How do families fare when the breadwinner retires?

Using national longitudinal survey data on the retirement experience of men, researchers provide some insights on the economic situation of families in which the major wage earner is retired

KEZIA SPROAT

For 17 years, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) have gathered data that illuminate family life when the breadwinner has retired. The NLS were developed in 1965 to answer the question, "Why are increasing numbers of men leaving the work force before retirement age?" Because the male traditionally provides the bulk of family income, most retirement studies focus on his experience, but the surveys also include a female cohort who will soon be in retirement.

Older men in the NLS, now ages 62 to 76, have been interviewed 11 times in 17 years, and the mature women, now ages 46 to 60, 11 times in 16 years.[1] Researchers have used the data to look at predictors and measures of retirement and its relationship to health, family income, family structure, and general life satisfaction. Retirement planning and the effects of unexpected retirement have also been studied. (See box, page 42.) This article summarizes some recent NLS-based retirement studies which carry the strongest implications for the family—why and how the major breadwinner enters retirement, sources of family income after retirement, and overall satisfaction with life after retirement. Because family well-being depends largely on why and how the major breadwinner enters retirement, voluntary and involuntary retirees will be discussed separately.

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Routes to retirement

Involuntary retirement—A. Poor health. Involuntary retirees fare much less well than others, especially in the many cases where early withdrawal from the labor force is linked to the male breadwinner's poor health. In an analysis of 1966–76 data, Herbert Parnes and Gilbert Nestel found that poor health had forced 43 percent of white retirees and 52 percent of black retirees ages 55 to 69 out of the labor force.[2] Of retirees under age 62, 60 percent of whites and 67 percent of blacks retired for health reasons. In contrast, only 30 percent of white retirees and 29 percent of blacks in this age group retired voluntarily. More recent data confirm that blacks are more likely than whites to retire for health reasons.[3] Men who retired because of poor health were more likely to have been in a low level occupation and to receive lower retirement income. They were also less likely to have any pension coverage other than social security, which is not available until age 62.[4] Thomas Chirikos and Gilbert Nestel reported that even if workers are only moderately impaired, they suffer a 2.5- to 12-percent loss of annual earnings before retirement.[5]

Several studies confirm that poor health often forces retirement before the age of pension eligibility. Eric Kingson looked at 10 years of NLS data for a subsample of 240 black men and 405 white men who withdrew permanently from the labor force before age 62. Of these, 85 percent of the whites and 91 percent of the blacks had either reported health

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problems before withdrawing or were certifiably disabled.[6] Of these disabled men, 51 percent of the whites and 55 percent of the blacks received social security disability benefits. The remaining 34 percent of the whites and 36 percent of the blacks did not, so they and their families faced the multiple hardships that accompany poor health and severely reduced income.[7]

The deleterious effects of early retirement because of poor health are illustrated by Frank Mott and Jean Haurin in a study of widows from the women's cohort as well as widows of the older men's cohort.[8] Mott and Haurin estimated that 1 of 5 men ages 45 to 59 in 1966 would die before reaching age 65. The families of men who suffer health problems before dying are concentrated in the lower socio-economic strata, and their economic disadvantages are intensified by medical costs and declining income. From an economic point of view, families of men who die unexpectedly fare better than those whose major breadwinner suffers a long illness. Wives do not enter the labor force in large numbers during their husbands' last illness. Many do find jobs after their husbands' death, although their general lack of education and work experience make them liable to earn very low wages. Mott and Haurin found that 29 percent of the white widows live below the poverty line, compared with 19 percent before the death of the husband; among blacks, the corresponding figures are 47 percent before and 67 percent after.[9]

B. Unemployment. Unemployment forces many workers into early retirement, according to Sally Bould.[10] She found that duration of previous unemployment is a significant influence on early retirement. "Retirement is, perhaps, a mechanism for dealing with long-term chronic unemployment . . . a way of managing the spoiled identity that long-term unemployment can produce." Bould's conclusion is supported by Herbert Parnes, Mary Gagen, and Randall King, whose study focused on men who lost jobs they had held for at least 5 years. Long-term effects on income, psychological health, and occupational status were observed even for those who later found jobs.[11] According to Eric Kingson, events early in life, some of which are uncontrollable ("choice" of parents, for example), significantly influence retirement prospects. Kingson concluded that a life cycle perspective is required to understand the favorable and unfavorable "opportunity tracks" which lead some very early retirees and their families to comfort and others to severe poverty.[12] Nan Maxwell also found that retirement income and overall well-being are closely linked to prior labor market experiences.[13]

C. Mandatory plans. Another cause of involuntary early retirement is agreements which specify mandatory retirement at a certain age, although very few workers are forced out by such plans. Between 1966 and 1976, only 3 percent of retirees in the NLS sample were forced out by mandatory plans. Herbert Parnes and Lawrence Less found that in 1980, fewer than 5 percent of the retirees in the NLS sample, then ages 59 to 73, had been forced to retire. Larger proportions of blacks were forced out than whites, and among these, more nonfarm laborers (13 percent) than any other occupational group.[14]

Voluntary retirement. Voluntary early retirement is largely driven by pension availability. The answer to the question that gave rise to the NLS—why the trend to early retirement?—seems now clearly to be that increasingly attractive pensions make early retirement more feasible financially. More blacks than whites choose to retire early because average earnings are lower for blacks and there is less difference between their wages and social security and other pensions.[15]

Postretirement labor market activity

Being "retired" does not preclude labor market activity. Such activity has been analyzed using data from the NLS. Herbert Parnes and others find that conclusions about retirement will differ depending on whether retirement is measured by pension coverage, subjective self-report, or labor market withdrawal. Parnes and Less believe the choice of retirement measures should be governed by the specific questions one aims to illuminate. The number of men ages 57 to 71 who were retired in 1980 ranges from 5.4 to 8.9 million, depending on which measure of retirement is used.[16] In this discussion, the subjective self-report definition is used—that is, "retirees" are those who said at some time during the interviews that they had stopped working at a regular job.

About 1 of 6 retirees were in the labor force in 1980. Men forced to retire because of mandatory plans were more likely to be in the labor market; their participation rate was 24 percent, compared with 16 percent for all retirees. Only 10 percent of those who left the labor force for health reasons were still working or looking for a job.[17]

Parnes and Less found that age, health, type of preretirement job, attitude toward retirement, and family income (exclusive of the retiree's earnings) all influence post-retirement labor market activity. Professional and managerial workers are more likely than other occupational groups to continue working after retirement. Marital status and whether the retiree's wife worked were important: retirees were more likely to work if their wives did. In the 1980 survey, employed retirees were asked their main reasons for working during retirement. The two most frequent answers were "inflation" (30 percent) and "boredom with retirement" (26 percent).[18]

Retirees who did not participate in the labor market in 1976 showed little desire to do so: only 2 percent of whites and 5 percent of blacks said they would accept a job if one were offered.[19] Data for 1980 and 1981 continued to show

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NLS-based studies on retirement

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that most retirees are not interested in working. In 1980, 93 percent of the retirees who were not working responded negatively to a hypothetical job offer; and in 1981, when a question about part-time work was included, this negative response rate was reduced by only 5 percentage points.[20]

Family income

In 1975, voluntary retirees and their families were making do with a family income one-third less (adjusted for inflation) than in the year prior to retirement. The major sources of family income in 1975 were social security (received by 90 percent of those who retired at the normal age, but only 52 percent of those forced out early because of poor health); and disability benefits (received by only 44 percent of those who retired for health reasons). About 21 percent had income from earnings of their wives, in amounts often as high as the retiree's own earnings; 12 percent of white retirees and 17 percent of blacks had earnings of their own. Other

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family members' earnings contributed to the income of about 10 percent of all retirees, and 8 percent had income from self employment.[21]

In 1980, the wife's earnings continued to be a source of family income for about one-fourth of the white married retirees and 18 percent of the blacks. Almost all retirees (90 percent) received social security benefits, and nearly three-fifths had other pensions, mostly from private employers; 17 percent had earnings of their own (10 percent from self-employment); 12 percent had income from other family members; and 7 percent received public assistance, a source of income for 1 of 4 black retirees, but only 1 of 16 whites. Other income, primarily from property, was received by two-thirds of the whites, but only one-sixth of the blacks. Married male retirees were more likely to have property income. Average family income in 1980 for male retirees ages 57 to 71 was $15,300; however, the range was wide—from $16,900 for married whites to $6,900 for unmarried blacks.[22]

As for amounts from each source, Parnes and Less estimated that in 1980, social security and other pensions accounted for less than three-fifths of total family income for whites, and two-thirds for blacks, whose social security benefits reflect weighting in favor of lower wage workers. Married men, on average, showed 10 percent of family income from wives' earnings, 8 percent from current earnings, and 2 percent from wives' pensions. Among unmarried men, income from other family members accounted for about 11 percent of the average income of whites and 25 percent of that of blacks.[23]

Parnes and Less found that median family income (adjusted for inflation) of married retirees in 1980 was about half the income they received in the year before retirement. They also saw a downward trend in real family income since 1976 that they attributed to reduced labor market activity of family members. Nonetheless, in 1980, 59 percent of married retirees and 48 percent of the unmarried said their income was adequate or better than adequate, and an additional one-third said they had "just enough to get by." Only 9 percent of married retirees and 15 percent of the unmarried said they "cannot make ends meet." However, Parnes and Less observed "very profound" differences by race in the responses, particularly among married retirees; 25 percent of the blacks but only 8 percent of whites said they could not make ends meet, while 21 percent of whites but only 3 percent of blacks said they saved regularly.[24]

Psychological well-being

The 1980 survey asked questions about retirees' use of leisure time, their retirement decisions, and their general satisfaction with life. Most retirees said life in retirement was about what they expected, and about 1 of 4 said it was better, but the strong effect of reason for retirement on well-being is illustrated by the fact that among those who had retired for health reasons, more than 30 percent found retirement worse than they expected. Health, occupational level, and family income positively influenced the extent of purposeful leisure time activities, which, in turn, increased life satisfaction. Participating in the paid labor market and being married to a healthy spouse also significantly increased life satisfaction for retirees.[25]

Women's retirement plans

Thus far, the whole family's well-being in retirement can only be suggested by NLS research because of the focus on the male breadwinner. However, some data about retirement planning have recently become available from the women's cohort. In 1979, women then ages 42 to 56 who were in the labor force or who said they intended to seek jobs were asked their plans for retirement and those of their husbands. Lois B. Shaw analyzed the responses of more than 800 married women who had retirement plans.[26] Women who had a planned retirement age were slightly better educated and were more likely to be employed, to be covered by a pension plan, to expect social security from their own employment, and to have a husband who had retirement plans as well. Of these women, 36 percent planned to retire before age 62; 22 percent at ages 62 to 64; 19 percent at age 65; 3 percent after age 65; and 20 percent planned never to retire. Most did not plan to retire when their husbands did, except for those with husbands of the same age as themselves. As with the men, women's retirement plans appeared to have been influenced first by pension eligibility and second by the desire to share the leisure of retirement with a spouse. Women with husbands in poor health were less likely to plan to retire before age 65, but a woman's own health did not strongly affect her plans.[27]

Other family members

Some recent work by Scott and Rubye Beck suggests additional questions about family life that the NLS can be used to answer. They compared cross-sectional and longitudinal data and found that estimates of the number of families who had formed extended households are doubled when longitudinal data are used. Between 1966 and 1976, 20 percent of white and 50 percent of black middle-aged couples had taken parents or grandchildren to live in their homes.[28] Scott Beck found in another study that paternal grandfather's and grandmother's occupations have positive effects on the occupations of men, even when the influence of father's occupation is taken into account.[29]

Future researchers will have the benefit of greatly expanded NLS data. The five NLS cohorts include significant numbers of father-son, mother-daughter, husband-wife, brother-sister, and other sibling pairs. Their experiences promise to be of great value in illuminating many questions about family life. □

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FOOTNOTES

[1] In 1966, the older men's cohort included 5,034 respondents; in the most recent survey in 1981, 2,832 were interviewed. Of these, 2,286 were married, spouse present; 13 were married, spouse absent; 246 were widowed; 114 were divorced, 66 were separated; and 107 were never married. As for numbers of dependents excluding the wife, 2,316 had none and 505 had one or more. The mature women's cohort began in 1976 with 5,083 respondents, and in 1981, 3,677 were interviewed. In 1981, 2,577 of the women's cohort were married, spouse present; 7 were married, spouse absent; 387 were widowed; 362 were divorced, 178 were separated; and 166 were previously married. As to the number of dependents excluding the husband: 1,817 had none and 1,846 had one or more. Note that the women's cohort is generally 15 years younger than the men's. Attrition has not significantly changed the representativeness of the samples. For a detailed description of the NLS, see *The National Longitudinal Surveys Handbook* (Columbus, The Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, 1982).

[2] Herbert S. Parnes and Gilbert Nestel, "The Retirement Experience," in Herbert S. Parnes, ed., *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men* (Cambridge, Mass., The MIT Press, 1981), pp. 155–97.

[3] Herbert S. Parnes and Lawrence Less, *From Work to Retirement: The Experience of a National Sample of Men* (Columbus, The Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, 1983).

[4] Parnes and Nestel, "The Retirement Experience," p. 166.

[5] Thomas N. Chirikos and Gilbert Nestel, "Impairment and Labor Market Outcomes: A Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Analysis," in Herbert S. Parnes, ed., *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men* (Cambridge Mass., The MIT Press, 1981), pp. 93–131.

[6] Eric Kingson, "The Health of Very Early Retirees," *Aging and Work*, Winter 1981, pp. 11–22. See also Eric Kingson, "Disadvantaged Very Early Labor Force Withdrawal," *Policy Issues for the Elderly Poor* (Community Services Administration, CSA pamphlet 6172-8), pp. 23–30; and "Critique of Early-Retirement Study Disputed," *Aging and Work*, Spring 1982, pp. 93–100.

[7] Eric Kingson, "Involuntary Early Retirement," *The Journal of the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies*, Autumn 1981, pp. 27–39.

[8] Frank L. Mott and R. Jean Haurin, "The Impact of Health Problems and Mortality on Family Well-Being," in Herbert S. Parnes, ed., *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men* (Cambridge, Mass., The MIT Press, 1981), pp. 198–253.

[9] *Ibid.*, p. 228.

[10] Sally Bould, "Unemployment as a Factor in Early Retirement Decisions," *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, April 1980, pp. 123–26.

[11] Herbert S. Parnes, Mary G. Gagen, and Randall H. King, "Job Loss Among Long Service Workers," in Herbert S. Parnes, ed., *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men* (Cambridge, Mass., The MIT Press, 1981), pp. 65–92.

[12] Eric Kingson, "Retirement Circumstances of Very Early Retirees: A Life Cycle Perspective," *Aging and Work*, Summer 1981, pp. 161–74.

[13] Nan L. Maxwell, "The Supply and Demand Determinants of Postretirement Income: A Segmented Labor Market Approach," paper presented at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America, Pittsburgh, Penn., March 1983; and "The Retirement Experience: Psychological and Financial Linkages to the Labor Market," *Social Science Quarterly*, forthcoming.

[14] Parnes and Nestel, "The Retirement Experience," p. 164; Parnes and Less, *From Work to Retirement*, p. 32.

[15] This effect in regard to disabled workers is demonstrated in Donald O. Parsons, "Black-White Differences in Labor Market Participation of Older Males," in Herbert S. Parnes, ed., *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men* (Cambridge, Mass., The MIT Press, 1981), pp. 132–54.

[16] Parnes and Less, *From Work to Retirement*, p. 9.

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 25. See also Linda K. George, Erdman B. Palmore, and Gerda Fillenbaum, "Predictors of Retirement," *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 37, No. 6, 1982, pp. 733–42.

[18] Parnes and Less, *From Work to Retirement*, pp. 37–45.

[19] Parnes and Nestel, "The Retirement Experience," pp. 167–72.

[20] Parnes and Less, *From Work to Retirement*, p. 52.

[21] Parnes and Nestel, "The Retirement Experience," pp. 179–82.

[22] Parnes and Less, *From Work to Retirement*, pp. 56 ff.

[23] *Ibid.*, p. 73.

[24] *Ibid.*, pp. 72–75.

[25] *Ibid.*, pp. 100–10.

[26] Lois B. Shaw, *Retirement Plans of Middle-Aged Married Women* (Columbus, The Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, 1983). Revised version forthcoming in *The Gerontologist*.

[27] Because Shaw includes only employed women in the sample, those with severe health impairments do not appear.

[28] Scott and Rubye Beck, "Taking Elderly Parents In: Incidence in Middle and Later Life," paper presented at the 35th Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, Boston, Mass., November 1982.

[29] Scott H. Beck, "The Role of Other Family Members in Intergenerational Occupational Mobility," *Sociological Quarterly*, Spring 1983, pp. 273–85.

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Appendix A. Explanatory Note

Statistics on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labor force, classified by a variety of demographic, social, and economic characteristics are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 60,000 households, representing 629 areas in 1,148 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The estimates in this bulletin are based on supplementary questions in the March 1983 CPS. These estimates relate to persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ended March 12, 1983. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (881,000 in March 1983) were also included, but all other members of the Armed Forces were excluded.

The concepts, definitions, and estimating methods used in the survey, as well as indicators of the reliability of the data, are briefly described below. A more detailed description of the survey appears in *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey,* BLS Report 463, and in the Explanatory Notes of the BLS monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings.*

Concepts and Definitions

Single, never married; married, spouse present; and *other marital status* are terms used to define the marital status of individuals at the time of interview. Married, spouse present, applies to husband and wife if both were reported as members of the same household even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc. Other marital status applies to persons who are married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced. Married, spouse absent, includes persons who are separated because of marital discord, as well as persons who are living apart because either the husband or the wife was employed and living away from home, serving in the Armed Forces, or had a different place of residence for any reason.

A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder (the person in whose name the home is owned or rented) and residing together. All such persons are considered as members of one family including members of a related subfamily, that is, a married-couple or parent-child group related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and sharing the living quarters. The count of families in this publication also includes unrelated subfamilies such as lodgers, guests, or resident employees living in a household but not related to the householder. Families are classified either as married-couple families or as families maintained by women or men without spouses (i.e., where the householder is single, widowed, divorced, or married, spouse absent). Also included in the count of families are those in which the male householder is in the Armed Forces and living in the United States.

Children refer to "own" children of the husband, wife, or person maintaining the family and include sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Excluded are other related children, such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and cousins, and unrelated children.

The civilian labor force comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed persons are (a) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Unemployed persons are all civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and (a) had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks, or (b) were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off, or (c) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

The unemployment rate for all civilian workers represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, etc.

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Not in the labor force includes all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as engaged in own home housework, in school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, retired, and other. The "other" group includes individuals reported as too old or temporarily unable to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season and who were not reported as looking for work, and persons who did not look for work because they believed that no jobs were available in the area or that no jobs were available for which they could qualify—discouraged workers. Persons doing only incidental, unpaid family work (less than 15 hours in the specified week) are also classified as not in labor force.

Occupation, industry, and *class of worker* for the employed apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The unemployed are classified according to their last full-time job lasting 2 weeks or more. The classifications of occupations and industries used in data derived from the CPS through 1982 are defined as in the 1970 census. Beginning with 1983 data, they are defined as in the 1980 census. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

Full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more during the survey week. *Part-time workers* are those who voluntarily work 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked 1 to 34 hours because of economic reasons. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually work full or part time.

Age is based on the age of the respondent at his or her last birthday.

Earnings are all money income of $1 or more from wages and salaries and net money income of $1 or more from farm and nonfarm self-employment.

Income represents the total amount of money received in the preceding calendar year from (1) money wages and salaries; (2) net income from self-employment; (3) social security; (4) dividends, interest (on savings and bonds), net rental income, and income from estates and trusts; (5) public assistance; (6) unemployment and workers' compensation, government employees pensions, and veterans' payments; and (7) private pensions, annuities, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in the same household, net royalties, and other periodic income. The amount received represents income before deductions of personal taxes, social security, savings bonds, union dues, health insurance, and the like. The total income of a family is the sum of the amounts received by all persons in the family.

Median income indicates the value which divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one part having values above the median and the other having values below the median. The medians shown in this report are calculated from the corresponding distributions by linear interpolation within the interval in which the median falls. Therefore, because of this interpolation, the median value depends not only on the distribution of income but also on the income intervals used in calculating the median.

White, black, and *other* are terms used to describe the race of workers. Included in the "other" group are American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and any other race except white and black. All tables in this bulletin which contain racial data present data for the black population group. Because of their relatively small sample size, data for "other" races are not published. In the enumeration process, race is determined by the household respondent.

Hispanic origin refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican living on the mainland, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; thus, they are included in both the white and black population groups.

Estimating Methods

The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, race, and residence. These independent estimates are based on data from the 1980 census and other statistics on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and the Armed Forces.

Rounding of the estimates

The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of independent rounding of the totals and components to the nearest thousand. Similarly, sums of percent distributions may not always equal 100 percent because of rounding. Differences, however, are insignificant.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures

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based on relatively small estimates as well as small differences between estimates.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. The standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate differs from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Tables A-1 and A-2 provide approximations of the standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages at the 68-percent confidence level. Standard errors for intermediate values may be found by interpolation. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables A-1 and A-2 without the use of factors in table A-3. These factors must be applied to the standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. The determination of the proper factor for a percentage depends upon the subject matter of the numerator of the percentage, not the denominator. The following examples illustrate the use of the standard error tables.

Table B-1 of the supplementary tables show that an estimated 26,227,000 married women, husband present, were in the civilian labor force in March 1983. Two steps, using both tables A-1 and A-3, are required to derive an estimate of the standard error for this figure. First, from table A-1, an approximation of the error (281,000) is found by interpolation. Next, this estimate is multiplied by the factor 1.0 from table A-3. Thus, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between the sample estimate and a complete census count would be less than 281,000. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 562,000.

Married women represented 51.8 percent of all married women in the population. The standard error for this percent is found by multiplying the standard error (0.4) from table A-2 by the appropriate factor from table A-3 (1.0): 0.4 x 1.0 = 0.4. Thus, the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census count would have resulted in a figure between 52.2 and 51.4 percent, and 95 out of 100 that the figure would have been between 52.6 and 51.0.

Table A-1. Standard errors for estimated numbers

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25	9	5,000	131
50	13	10,000	182
100	19	15,000	221
250	30	25,000	277
500	42	50,000	364
1,000	59	100,000	424
2,500	93		

NOTE: For a particular characteristic, see table A-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-2. Standard errors for estimated percentages

Base of percentage (in thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.1	3.0	4.7	6.5	9.4	10.8
100	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.6	8.1	9.4
250	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.5	5.1	5.9
500	.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.2
1,000	.6	.8	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
2,500	.4	.5	.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5,000	.3	.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.3
10,000	.2	.3	.4	.6	.8	.9
15,000	.15	.2	.3	.5	.7	.8
25,000	.12	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6
50,000	.08	.12	.2	.3	.4	.4
100,000	.06	.08	.13	.2	.3	.3

NOTE: For a particular characteristic, see table A-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Two parameters presented in table A-4 (denoted "a" and "b") are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables A-1 and A-2, and to calculate the factors in table A-3. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error of an estimated number can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula:

$$(1)\ \sigma_x = f\sigma$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table A-3, and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table A-1. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by using formula (2), from which the standard errors were calculated in table A-1. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$(2)\ \sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}.$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration. Table B-6 of this report shows that in 1983 there were 61,834,000 families. Using formula (2) with a = - 0.000010 and b = 1,389 from table A-4, the approximate standard error is:

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$$\sqrt{(-0.000010)(61{,}834{,}000)^2 + (1{,}389)(61{,}834{,}000)} \doteq 218{,}000$$

The 68-percent confidence interval for the number of families is from 61,616,000 to 62,052,000. The 95-percent confidence interval is from 61,398,000 to 62,270,000 (using twice the standard error). Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 95 percent of all possible samples.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters from table A-3 or A-4 indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma(x,p)$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula:

$$(3)\ \sigma(x, p) = f\sigma$$

Table A-3. Factors to be applied to generalized standard errors in tables A-1 and A-2

Characteristic	CPS data collected from January 1967 to the present								
	Persons								
	Some household members and secondary individuals			All household members			Families and unrelated individuals, households, or householders		
	Total or white	Black	Hispanic origin	Total or white	Black	Hispanic origin	Total or white	Black	Hispanic origin
Total or nonfarm:									
Total, regional, or metropolitan	1.00	1.20	1.13	1.10	1.45	1.60	0.63	0.60	0.64
Nonmetropolitan	1.22	1.47	1.38	1.35	1.78	1.95	.77	.73	.78
Education, tenure	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.63	.60	.64
Employment status and occupation	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Farm	1.38	1.66	1.56	1.52	2.01	2.21	.85	.81	.86

Table A-4. "a" and "b" parameters for estimated numbers and percentages of persons, families, unrelated individuals, households, or householders

Characteristic	Persons		Families and unrelated individuals, households, or householders	
	a	b	a	b
Total, regional, or metropolitan:				
Total or white	(1)	(1)	−0.000010	1,389
Some household members	−0.000017	3,500	(1)	(1)
All household members	−0.000020	4,253	(1)	(1)
Black and other	(1)	(1)	−0.000087	1,255
Some household members	−0.000210	5,020	(1)	(1)
All household members	−0.00308	7,402	(1)	(1)
Hispanic origin	(1)	(1)	−0.000020	1,422
Some household members	−0.000026	4,432	(1)	(1)
All household members	−0.000044	8,917	(1)	(1)
Education, tenure:				
Total or white	(1)	(1)	−0.000010	1,389
Black and other	(1)	(1)	−0.000087	1,255
Hispanic origin	(1)	(1)	−0.000020	1,422
Employment status and occupation:				
Total or white	(1)	(1)	−0.000025	1,798
Black and other	(1)	(1)	−0.000221	1,798
Hispanic origin	(1)	(1)	(1)	[3] 1,863
			[3] −0.000481	[3] 1,096

[1] Not applicable.
[2] Use this parameter to calculate standard errors for estimated percentages only.
[3] Use these parameters to calculate errors for estimated levels only.

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In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table A-3, and σ is the standard error on the estimate from table A-2. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by using formula (4), from which standard errors in table A-2 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of formula (3).

$$(4)\ \sigma(x, p) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p\,(100 - p)}$$

Here, x is the the size of the subclass of persons, families, and unrelated individuals, households, or householders which is the base of the percentage; p is the percentage ($0 \times p \times 100$); and b is the parameter in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristics in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration. Table B-6 shows that of the 61,834,000 families in 1983, 53.0 percent had two or more earners. From table A-4, the appropriate b-parameter is 1,389. Using formula (4), the approximate standard error on 53.0 percent is

$$\sqrt{\frac{1,389}{61,834,000}}\,(53.0)\,(47.0) \doteq 0.2 \text{ percent}$$

Thus, the 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated percentage is from 52.8 to 53.2 and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 52.6 to 53.4.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to:

$$\sigma\,(x\text{-}y) = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc.

This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

As a general rule, summary measures such as medians, means, and percent distributions are not published when the monthly base of the measure is less than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

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Appendix B. Supplementary Tables

Table B-1. Employment status of the population by marital status, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, March 1983

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force							Not in labor force	Armed Forces[1]
		Total	Participation rate	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Number	Percent of labor force		
TOTAL										
Total	174,537	109,814	63.2	97,804	78,847	18,957	12,011	10.9	63,841	881
Men[2]	83,142	62,035	75.4	54,638	48,251	6,387	7,397	11.9	20,225	881
Never married	23,672	16,468	69.9	13,203	9,415	3,788	3,265	19.8	7,094	110
Married, wife present	50,665	39,589	79.2	36,371	34,257	2,114	3,218	8.1	10,390	687
Other marital status	8,804	5,978	68.6	5,064	4,578	485	914	15.3	2,742	85
Married, wife absent	2,243	1,718	78.6	1,405	1,279	126	314	18.3	469	56
Widowed	1,938	514	26.6	467	394	73	47	9.2	1,423	1
Divorced	4,624	3,745	81.5	3,192	2,906	286	553	14.8	851	28
Women	91,395	47,779	52.3	43,165	30,596	12,569	4,614	9.7	43,616	-
Never married	19,617	12,282	62.6	10,620	6,875	3,745	1,661	13.5	7,336	-
Married, husband present	50,659	26,227	51.8	24,335	17,116	7,219	1,893	7.2	24,432	-
Other marital status	21,119	9,270	43.9	8,210	6,605	1,605	1,060	11.4	11,848	-
Married, husband absent	3,258	1,913	58.7	1,549	1,238	311	365	19.1	1,344	-
Married, husband in Armed Forces	69	38	(*)	34	28	6	4	(*)	31	-
Widowed	10,895	2,161	19.8	1,995	1,322	673	166	7.7	8,734	-
Divorced	6,966	5,196	74.6	4,667	4,046	621	529	10.2	1,770	-
White										
Total	151,164	95,657	63.6	86,382	69,404	16,979	9,274	9.7	54,770	738
Men[2]	72,546	54,813	76.3	48,933	43,302	5,632	5,880	10.7	16,995	738
Never married	19,524	13,927	71.7	11,521	8,193	3,327	2,407	17.3	5,503	94
Married, wife present	45,858	35,944	79.4	33,152	31,240	1,912	2,792	7.8	9,334	581
Other marital status	7,164	4,942	69.6	4,261	3,868	393	682	13.8	2,158	63
Married, wife absent	1,591	1,266	81.8	1,081	990	91	185	14.6	282	43
Widowed	1,601	427	26.7	391	331	60	36	8.4	1,173	1
Divorced	3,972	3,249	82.2	2,789	2,547	241	460	14.2	703	20
Women	78,618	40,843	52.0	37,449	26,102	11,347	3,394	8.3	37,775	-
Never married	15,471	10,099	65.3	9,000	5,742	3,258	1,099	10.9	5,372	-
Married, husband present	45,822	23,355	51.0	21,766	15,030	6,735	1,589	6.8	22,467	-
Other marital status	17,326	7,390	42.7	6,684	5,330	1,354	706	9.6	9,936	-
Married, husband absent	2,114	1,237	58.5	1,036	809	227	201	16.3	877	-
Married, husband in Armed Forces	42	22	(*)	21	18	4	1	(*)	20	-
Widowed	9,435	1,809	19.2	1,687	1,099	588	123	6.8	7,625	-
Divorced	5,777	4,343	75.2	3,961	3,423	539	382	8.8	1,434	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-1. Employment status of the population by marital status, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force							Not in labor force	Armed Forces[1]
		Total	Participation rate	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time	Part time	Number	Percent of labor force		
Black										
Total	18,922	11,352	60.3	8,969	7,403	1,565	2,384	21.0	7,470	99
Men[2]	8,497	5,722	68.1	4,408	3,818	590	1,314	23.0	2,676	99
Never married	3,450	2,124	61.8	1,357	1,006	351	767	36.1	1,313	13
Married, wife present	3,577	2,676	76.3	2,348	2,188	160	328	12.3	833	67
Other marital status	1,470	921	63.5	703	623	80	218	23.7	530	19
Married, wife absent	572	392	69.9	267	241	26	125	31.9	168	12
Widowed	309	81	26.1	70	60	10	11	14.0	229	–
Divorced	588	449	77.1	367	322	44	82	18.2	133	7
Women	10,425	5,631	54.0	4,561	3,586	975	1,070	19.0	4,794	–
Never married	3,587	1,864	52.0	1,348	952	396	515	27.7	1,723	–
Married, husband present	3,489	2,120	60.8	1,881	1,529	352	240	11.3	1,369	–
Other marital status	3,348	1,647	49.2	1,332	1,105	227	315	19.1	1,702	–
Married, husband absent	1,030	606	58.9	452	377	75	155	25.5	423	–
Married, husband in Armed Forces	19	11	(*)	9	6	2	3	(*)	8	–
Widowed	1,283	305	23.8	265	189	76	40	13.0	978	–
Divorced	1,036	736	71.0	615	539	76	121	16.5	300	–
Hispanic origin										
Total	9,426	5,893	62.8	4,933	4,126	807	960	16.3	3,491	42
Men[2]	4,448	3,521	79.9	2,947	2,598	349	573	16.3	885	42
Never married	1,450	994	68.7	768	558	210	226	22.7	453	3
Married, wife present	2,565	2,198	86.9	1,908	1,789	119	290	13.2	330	37
Other marital status	433	329	76.3	272	252	19	57	17.4	102	2
Married, wife absent	183	145	80.2	125	118	7	20	14.1	36	2
Widowed	51	15	(*)	14	12	2	1	(*)	36	–
Divorced	199	169	85.1	133	122	11	36	21.3	30	–
Women	4,978	2,372	47.7	1,986	1,528	458	386	16.3	2,606	–
Never married	1,213	639	52.7	528	376	152	110	17.3	574	–
Married, husband present	2,657	1,247	46.9	1,041	819	221	206	16.5	1,411	–
Other marital status	1,108	487	43.9	416	332	85	70	14.4	621	–
Married, husband absent	381	144	37.7	115	89	26	29	20.1	237	–
Married, husband in Armed Forces	4	2	(*)	1	–	1	1	(*)	2	–
Widowed	332	82	24.6	74	59	15	8	9.5	250	–
Divorced	395	261	66.2	228	184	43	33	12.6	133	–

[1] Includes only male members of the Armed Forces living off-post or with their families on post.

[2] Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the population figures.

[3] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table B-2. Employed civilians by occupation, race, Hispanic origin , sex, and marital status, March 1983

(Percent distribution)

Occupation, race, and Hispanic origin	Men					
	Total	Never married	Married, wife present	Other marital status		
				Married, wife absent	Widowed	Divorced
TOTAL						
Total	54,638	13,203	36,371	1,405	467	3,192
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	25.5	17.5	28.8	20.9	25.9	23.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.2	7.0	15.7	11.3	9.7	12.4
Professional specialty	12.3	10.5	13.1	9.6	16.2	11.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	19.7	21.8	19.1	16.3	17.0	19.3
Technicians and related support	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.5	3.4
Sales occupations	11.1	10.5	11.5	9.9	8.6	10.5
Administrative support, including clerical	5.8	8.0	5.1	4.4	6.8	5.4
Service occupations	9.7	17.1	7.0	11.5	11.0	9.9
Private household	.1	.2	(*)	.1	.7	.1
Protective service	2.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	2.1	3.0
Service, except private household and protective	7.1	14.9	4.2	8.0	8.3	6.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.7	14.1	21.6	21.2	17.6	21.8
Mechanics and repairers	7.2	5.1	8.0	6.0	5.8	7.9
Construction trades	6.9	5.5	7.3	9.1	6.3	7.3
Other precision production, craft, and repair	5.6	3.4	6.3	6.0	5.6	6.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	20.4	24.5	18.7	24.5	18.0	22.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.8	7.7	7.8	9.0	4.8	8.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.7	5.4	7.0	8.0	5.0	8.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.9	11.5	3.9	7.5	8.1	5.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.7	10.5	3.2
Farm operators and managers	2.2	1.0	2.8	1.3	5.0	.9
Farm workers and related occupations	2.3	3.6	1.8	4.2	5.3	1.9
Forestry and fishing	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2	.4
White						
Total	48,933	11,521	33,152	1,081	391	2,789
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	26.5	18.3	29.6	22.9	27.4	24.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.8	7.3	16.2	12.4	10.5	12.9
Professional specialty	12.7	11.0	13.4	10.5	16.9	11.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	20.0	22.0	19.4	17.0	19.7	20.5
Technicians and related support	2.7	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	3.8
Sales occupations	11.7	11.0	12.1	11.0	10.2	11.4
Administrative support, including clerical	5.6	7.6	4.9	3.9	7.8	5.3
Service occupations	8.8	15.8	6.3	10.4	10.4	8.8
Private household	(*)	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Protective service	2.5	1.8	2.7	3.7	2.5	3.0
Service, except private household and protective	6.2	13.9	3.6	6.7	7.9	5.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.3	14.6	22.1	22.2	18.0	22.1
Mechanics and repairers	7.4	5.3	8.1	6.7	5.4	8.1
Construction trades	7.2	5.9	7.5	9.6	6.2	7.7
Other precision production, craft, and repair	5.7	3.4	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	19.4	24.2	17.6	22.7	13.8	20.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.4	4.1	8.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.5	5.5	6.7	7.8	5.6	7.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.4	11.1	3.5	6.5	4.0	4.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	10.7	3.2
Farm operators and managers	2.4	1.1	3.0	1.7	5.8	1.0
Farm workers and related occupations	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.9	4.9	1.8
Forestry and fishing	.3	.3	.3	.2	(*)	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2. Employed civilians by occupation, race, Hispanic origin , sex, and marital status, March 1983—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Occupation, race, and Hispanic origin	Men					
	Total	Never married	Married, wife present	Other marital status		
				Married, wife absent	Widowed	Divorced
Black						
Total	4,408	1,357	2,348	267	70	367
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	12.8	10.3	14.2	10.0	(1)	14.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.7	3.7	8.2	5.9	(1)	8.4
Professional specialty	6.1	6.5	6.0	4.2	(1)	6.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	15.1	18.7	14.3	13.6	(1)	10.9
Technicians and related support	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.2	(1)	.6
Sales occupations	4.7	6.1	3.8	6.4	(1)	4.6
Administrative support, including clerical	8.5	10.3	8.4	6.0	(1)	5.6
Service occupations	18.7	26.2	14.8	16.0	(1)	18.2
Private household	.3	.2	(1)	.5	(1)	1.1
Protective service	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.1	(1)	2.7
Service, except private household and protective	14.4	21.4	10.7	12.3	(1)	14.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.8	10.7	16.1	18.4	(1)	18.8
Mechanics and repairers	5.4	4.5	6.1	2.7	(1)	6.2
Construction trades	4.8	3.1	5.5	8.4	(1)	3.5
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4.6	3.2	4.5	7.3	(1)	9.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	33.6	29.5	35.9	31.6	(1)	34.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.7	8.1	12.3	10.1	(1)	11.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.6	5.2	13.6	9.6	(1)	13.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.3	16.2	9.9	11.9	(1)	10.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5.0	4.6	4.8	10.4	(1)	3.0
Farm operators and managers	.3	.2	.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Farm workers and related occupations	4.2	4.2	3.6	10.4	(1)	3.0
Forestry and fishing	.4	.2	.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hispanic origin						
Total	2,947	768	1,908	125	14	133
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	11.9	8.5	12.9	9.6	(1)	18.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.2	4.2	8.3	4.8	(1)	8.3
Professional specialty	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.8	(1)	9.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	14.4	17.5	13.5	8.8	(1)	15.0
Technicians and related support	1.9	2.1	1.9	.8	(1)	(1)
Sales occupations	6.5	6.9	6.3	4.8	(1)	9.0
Administrative support, including clerical	6.0	8.5	5.2	3.2	(1)	6.8
Service occupations	15.2	21.0	12.2	25.6	(1)	14.3
Private household	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Protective service	2.5	2.0	2.6	4.0	(1)	3.8
Service, except private household and protective	12.6	19.0	9.6	21.6	(1)	10.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.0	12.9	23.3	16.0	(1)	18.8
Mechanics and repairers	6.7	3.5	8.2	5.6	(1)	6.0
Construction trades	6.5	4.2	7.7	1.6	(1)	7.5
Other precision production, craft, and repair	6.9	5.1	7.4	8.8	(1)	5.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	31.3	32.1	31.4	28.0	(1)	32.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.4	11.9	14.3	12.0	(1)	11.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.9	5.7	9.1	5.6	(1)	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.0	14.5	8.0	10.4	(1)	15.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	7.2	8.1	6.8	12.0	(1)	1.5
Farm operators and managers	.4	.3	.5	.8	(1)	(1)
Farm workers and related occupations	6.8	7.8	6.2	11.2	(1)	1.5
Forestry and fishing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2. Employed civilians by occupation, race, Hispanic origin , sex, and marital status, March 1983—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Occupation, race, and Hispanic origin	Women					
	Total	Never married	Married, husband present	Other marital status		
				Married, husband absent	Widowed	Divorced
TOTAL						
Total	43,165	10,620	24,335	1,549	1,995	4,667
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	22.4	19.2	24.4	15.9	16.8	23.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.1	6.2	8.7	6.1	6.0	9.8
Professional specialty	14.3	13.1	15.7	9.8	8.8	13.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	45.9	47.9	46.2	40.6	40.2	43.6
Technicians and related support	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	1.3	3.8
Sales occupations	12.7	15.5	12.0	9.5	13.5	10.4
Administrative support, including clerical	29.9	28.9	30.9	27.6	25.4	29.3
Service occupations	18.8	23.5	15.7	27.2	27.0	17.7
Private household	2.2	3.5	1.3	4.7	5.8	1.8
Protective service	.4	.5	.3	.8	.3	.8
Service, except private household and protective	16.1	19.5	14.1	21.7	20.9	15.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4
Mechanics and repairers	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	.3
Construction trades	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9.8	7.0	10.2	13.7	12.0	12.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.6	4.7	8.0	10.9	9.6	9.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	.8	.5	.9	1.0	.5	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.1	.9	1.4	.4	1.2	.5
Farm operators and managers	.3	(')	.5	(')	.9	.1
Farm workers and related occupations	.8	.8	.9	.4	.3	.3
Forestry and fishing	(')	(')	(')	.1	(')	(')
White						
Total	37,449	9,000	21,766	1,036	1,687	3,961
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	23.2	20.0	25.1	16.8	18.3	24.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.5	6.6	9.0	6.8	8.7	10.3
Professional specialty	14.7	13.3	16.0	10.0	9.6	13.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	47.3	48.4	47.4	46.2	44.6	45.5
Technicians and related support	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	1.2	4.0
Sales occupations	13.4	16.2	12.5	12.1	15.2	11.1
Administrative support, including clerical	30.6	28.6	31.7	30.7	28.2	30.4
Service occupations	17.4	23.0	14.6	23.0	22.3	16.0
Private household	1.9	3.4	1.0	4.1	4.4	1.6
Protective service	.4	.4	.3	1.0	.3	.7
Service, except private household and protective	15.1	19.3	13.3	17.9	17.7	13.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.4
Mechanics and repairers	.2	.2	.3	.2	(')	.3
Construction trades	.1	.2	.1	.4	.1	.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.5	2.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9.1	6.3	9.6	11.6	10.6	11.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.9	4.0	7.4	9.1	8.7	9.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	.7	.5	.9	.8	.2	.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.2	.8	1.4	.4	1.5	.5
Farm operators and managers	.4	(')	.5	(')	1.1	.2
Farm workers and related occupations	.8	.8	.9	.3	.4	.4
Forestry and fishing	(')	(')	(')	.1	(')	(')

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2. Employed civilians by occupation, race, Hispanic origin , sex, and marital status, March 1983—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Occupation, race, and Hispanic origin	Women					
	Total	Never married	Married, husband present	Other marital status		
				Married, husband absent	Widowed	Divorced
Black						
Total	4,561	1,348	1,881	452	265	615
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	15.7	13.6	17.6	11.1	8.2	20.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.7	3.5	4.9	4.6	3.6	7.6
Professional specialty	10.9	10.1	12.7	6.5	4.6	13.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35.5	44.6	34.6	28.7	16.0	31.9
Technicians and related support	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.3	1.9	3.5
Sales occupations	7.1	10.4	6.4	4.6	4.1	5.7
Administrative support, including clerical	25.1	31.4	24.6	20.9	10.1	22.7
Service occupations	30.8	28.0	28.0	38.7	58.2	28.2
Private household	5.2	4.0	4.9	6.7	16.0	3.1
Protective service	.9	1.7	.4	.4	.8	1.0
Service, except private household and protective	24.8	22.4	22.7	31.6	41.4	24.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.8	1.4	.9
Mechanics and repairers	.3	.3	.2	(1)	.7	.7
Construction trades	.2	.3	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other precision production, craft and repair	1.6	.8	2.5	2.8	.7	.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15.2	11.1	16.3	18.0	18.3	18.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.6	9.2	13.8	14.4	12.4	14.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	1.0	.4	1.1	1.9	2.3	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	.7	1.3	.6	.7	(1)	(1)
Farm operators and managers	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(2)	(2)
Farm workers and related occupations	.7	1.3	.6	.7	(2)	(2)
Forestry and fishing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Hispanic origin						
Total	1,986	528	1,041	115	74	228
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	12.5	11.7	14.0	5.2	(2)	11.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.4	4.2	6.1	2.6	(2)	6.6
Professional specialty	7.1	7.6	8.0	2.6	(2)	5.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	42.0	49.7	39.3	26.7	(2)	47.4
Technicians and related support	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	(2)	3.1
Sales occupations	10.6	13.4	10.2	7.8	(2)	9.6
Administrative support, including clerical	29.3	34.4	27.2	19.1	(2)	34.6
Service occupations	22.8	25.1	20.8	35.7	(2)	18.4
Private household	3.8	4.5	2.4	12.2	(2)	2.6
Protective service	.8	.8	.5	(1)	(2)	.9
Service, except private household and protective	18.4	20.0	18.0	23.5	(2)	14.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.3	2.5	3.7	3.5	(2)	4.4
Mechanics and repairers	.5	.4	.5	1.7	(2)	.4
Construction trades	.2	(1)	.4	(1)	(2)	(1)
Other precision production, craft, and repair	2.6	2.1	2.9	1.7	(2)	3.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18.2	10.8	20.4	25.2	(2)	17.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.0	9.1	16.5	20.0	(2)	13.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	1.0	.4	.9	2.6	(2)	1.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2.4	1.3	2.9	3.5	(2)	2.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.2	.2	1.7	1.7	(2)	.9
Farm operators and managers	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Farm workers and related occupations	1.1	.2	1.7	.9	(2)	.9
Forestry and fishing	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	(2)	(1)

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table B-3. Marital status of the population and labor force by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex, March 1983

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Men[1]							Women						
	Total	Never married	Married, wife present	Other marital status				Total	Never married	Married, husband present	Other marital status			
				Total	Married, wife absent	Widowed	Divorced				Total	Married, husband absent	Widowed	Divorced
	Civilian noninstitutional population													
TOTAL														
Total	83,142	23,672	50,665	8,804	2,243	1,938	4,624	91,395	19,617	50,659	21,119	3,258	10,895	6,966
16 to 19 years	7,759	7,583	123	53	44	-	9	7,697	7,088	510	99	76	-	23
20 to 24 years	10,379	7,594	2,435	351	190	7	154	10,682	5,933	3,949	799	388	19	393
25 to 34 years	19,439	5,713	11,670	2,055	630	17	1,408	19,903	3,809	13,052	3,042	987	119	1,936
35 to 44 years	14,075	1,213	10,978	1,883	540	45	1,298	14,675	929	10,789	2,957	738	308	1,912
45 to 54 years	10,721	638	8,672	1,411	382	148	881	11,484	517	8,535	2,432	493	718	1,221
55 to 64 years	10,253	430	8,719	1,105	255	323	527	11,732	512	7,936	3,283	350	2,077	857
65 years and over	10,516	501	8,068	1,947	200	1,399	347	15,222	829	5,887	8,506	226	7,655	625
Median age (years)	37.8	22.8	45.1	45.4	39.7	70.0	40.7	40.1	22.3	42.2	59.2	37.4	70.0	40.9
White														
Total	72,546	19,524	45,858	7,164	1,591	1,601	3,972	78,618	15,471	45,822	17,326	2,114	9,425	5,777
16 to 19 years	6,460	6,295	113	53	44	-	9	6,336	5,783	462	91	69	-	23
20 to 24 years	8,823	6,275	2,248	300	150	7	143	8,935	4,662	3,616	657	289	12	356
25 to 34 years	16,790	4,587	10,463	1,739	488	11	1,240	16,724	2,779	11,640	2,306	640	93	1,573
35 to 44 years	12,355	1,013	9,812	1,531	381	34	1,116	12,518	653	9,623	2,242	451	217	1,575
45 to 54 years	9,417	515	7,829	1,073	233	109	731	9,949	388	7,736	1,825	305	545	974
55 to 64 years	9,219	373	7,999	846	156	262	428	10,403	429	7,289	2,685	207	1,758	720
65 years and over	9,482	466	7,394	1,621	140	1,178	304	13,752	776	5,456	7,519	153	6,810	556
Median age (years)	38.4	22.8	45.4	44.7	38.0	70.0	40.3	40.8	22.1	42.5	61.3	36.3	70.0	40.9
Black														
Total	8,497	3,450	3,577	1,470	572	309	588	10,425	3,587	3,489	3,348	1,030	1,283	1,036
16 to 19 years	1,095	1,090	5	-	-	-	-	1,147	1,104	35	7	7	-	-
20 to 24 years	1,262	1,076	142	45	37	-	7	1,477	1,111	243	123	92	4	26
25 to 34 years	2,103	928	900	275	123	3	149	2,518	892	986	639	304	18	317
35 to 44 years	1,332	180	839	313	136	8	169	1,644	243	775	626	257	75	294
45 to 54 years	1,003	106	598	300	130	37	132	1,257	117	601	539	172	152	214
55 to 64 years	856	49	580	247	97	59	92	1,103	76	503	525	130	276	119
65 years and over	845	21	533	291	50	202	39	1,279	43	347	889	66	758	65
Median age (years)	33.9	22.9	43.8	48.4	44.3	69.7	43.2	35.4	23.1	41.2	50.2	39.3	68.1	40.9
Hispanic origin														
Total	4,448	1,450	2,565	433	183	51	199	4,978	1,213	2,657	1,108	381	332	395
16 to 19 years	598	580	17	1	1	-	-	552	477	62	13	13	-	-
20 to 24 years	660	445	187	29	17	-	11	732	338	329	66	37	4	25
25 to 34 years	1,266	307	829	130	62	-	68	1,343	230	882	230	110	10	110
35 to 44 years	794	56	644	94	41	4	50	935	71	623	241	103	29	109
45 to 54 years	553	34	437	81	37	3	42	628	44	408	176	59	46	71
55 to 64 years	332	14	272	46	16	12	17	438	30	252	157	34	75	47
65 years and over	245	14	180	52	9	32	10	351	23	102	226	26	168	32
Median age (years)	32.5	21.6	38.9	41.1	37.8	(*)	39.0	33.9	21.9	35.9	45.3	38.0	65.3	40.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-3. Marital status of the population and labor force by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Men[1]							Women						
	Total	Never married	Married, wife present	Other marital status				Total	Never married	Married, husband present	Other marital status			
				Total	Married, wife absent	Widowed	Divorced				Total	Married, husband absent	Widowed	Divorced
	Civilian labor force													
TOTAL														
Total	62,035	16,468	39,589	5,978	1,718	514	3,745	47,779	12,282	26,227	9,270	1,913	2,161	5,196
16 to 19 years	3,907	3,766	104	38	30	–	7	3,545	3,262	238	45	31	–	14
20 to 24 years	8,308	5,841	2,180	287	148	4	135	7,343	4,308	2,489	546	226	17	304
25 to 34 years	17,883	5,010	11,026	1,847	553	14	1,280	13,692	3,184	8,161	2,347	681	64	1,601
35 to 44 years	13,177	969	10,495	1,693	466	36	1,190	10,105	753	7,053	2,299	493	191	1,615
45 to 54 years	9,715	501	8,035	1,180	330	115	736	7,053	350	4,957	1,746	311	450	985
55 to 64 years	7,128	242	6,208	678	156	196	326	4,862	320	2,889	1,652	141	941	570
65 years and over	1,917	120	1,542	255	34	150	71	1,180	104	440	636	30	498	108
Median age (years)	35.7	23.8	41.2	39.8	37.7	59.4	38.8	34.5	23.3	38.2	42.4	35.4	58.8	39.2
White														
Total	54,813	13,927	35,944	4,942	1,266	427	3,249	40,843	10,099	23,355	7,390	1,237	1,809	4,343
16 to 19 years	3,468	3,334	96	38	30	–	7	3,191	2,928	223	40	26	–	14
20 to 24 years	7,148	4,869	2,030	249	116	4	130	6,282	3,536	2,282	463	175	10	279
25 to 34 years	15,630	4,121	9,926	1,583	438	11	1,134	11,403	2,434	7,158	1,811	443	48	1,320
35 to 44 years	11,680	858	9,421	1,402	341	30	1,031	8,546	558	6,207	1,781	294	135	1,351
45 to 54 years	8,628	418	7,292	918	212	90	615	6,095	267	4,461	1,367	194	374	799
55 to 64 years	6,493	219	5,737	537	104	163	270	4,276	279	2,624	1,373	84	800	489
65 years and over	1,766	109	1,442	215	25	128	62	1,051	98	399	554	20	443	91
Median age (years)	36.0	23.7	41.3	39.3	36.4	59.7	38.4	34.6	23.0	38.2	42.8	34.4	59.3	39.1
Black														
Total	5,722	2,124	2,676	921	392	81	449	5,631	1,864	2,120	1,647	606	305	736
16 to 19 years	377	372	5	–	–	–	–	293	275	13	4	4	–	–
20 to 24 years	968	815	119	35	30	–	4	903	670	164	68	48	4	16
25 to 34 years	1,784	733	823	228	96	–	131	1,839	632	744	464	206	10	248
35 to 44 years	1,158	113	784	261	107	4	150	1,209	170	592	447	172	46	228
45 to 54 years	812	68	514	229	100	24	104	788	76	379	332	109	65	157
55 to 64 years	509	18	360	131	50	32	50	495	35	205	254	56	128	70
65 years and over	113	4	71	38	8	21	8	106	6	23	77	10	51	16
Median age (years)	33.4	24.2	40.0	42.6	41.5	58.6	40.9	33.8	24.9	37.4	41.4	37.6	56.8	39.6
Hispanic origin														
Total	3,521	994	2,198	329	145	15	169	2,372	639	1,247	487	144	82	261
16 to 19 years	287	274	14	–	–	–	–	197	175	16	5	5	–	–
20 to 24 years	555	368	162	25	14	–	11	408	219	156	33	14	2	17
25 to 34 years	1,170	271	780	118	56	–	62	749	146	464	139	55	4	81
35 to 44 years	727	43	604	79	29	2	48	503	48	325	131	36	14	81
45 to 54 years	494	28	398	70	33	2	36	340	25	211	103	24	27	52
55 to 64 years	241	6	207	27	9	7	11	154	22	72	61	9	30	22
65 years and over	47	3	35	9	4	4	1	21	3	3	15	2	5	8
Median age (years)	32.8	23.0	37.4	37.7	35.7	(2)	37.5	32.7	23.3	34.8	40.1	34.8	52.7	39.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-3. Marital status of the population and labor force by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Men[1]							Women						
	Total	Never married	Married, wife present	Other marital status				Total	Never married	Married, husband present	Other marital status			
				Total	Married, wife absent	Widowed	Divorced				Total	Married, husband absent	Widowed	Divorced
	Civilian labor force participation rate													
TOTAL														
Total	75.4	69.9	79.2	68.6	73.8	26.6	81.5	52.3	62.6	51.8	43.9	58.7	19.8	74.6
16 to 19 years	50.5	49.8	91.2	(2)	(2)	–	(2)	46.1	46.0	46.6	45.3	40.7	(2)	(2)
20 to 24 years	81.9	77.4	95.4	88.9	87.5	(2)	91.5	68.7	72.6	63.0	58.4	58.4	(2)	77.2
25 to 34 years	94.0	88.3	97.2	91.7	91.7	(2)	91.8	66.8	83.6	62.5	77.1	69.1	54.1	82.7
35 to 44 years	94.9	81.7	97.1	90.5	87.6	(2)	92.1	66.9	81.1	65.4	77.7	66.8	62.1	84.5
45 to 54 years	90.9	78.4	92.9	83.7	86.3	77.6	83.7	61.4	67.7	58.1	71.8	63.0	62.7	80.7
55 to 64 years	69.5	56.2	71.2	61.4	61.2	60.7	61.9	41.4	62.6	36.4	50.3	40.2	45.3	66.5
65 years and over	18.2	23.9	19.1	13.1	17.2	10.7	20.3	7.7	12.6	7.5	7.5	13.5	6.5	17.2
White														
Total	76.3	71.7	79.4	69.6	81.3	26.7	82.2	52.0	65.3	51.0	42.7	58.5	19.2	75.2
16 to 19 years	53.9	53.1	91.4	(2)	(2)	–	(2)	50.4	50.6	48.4	44.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
20 to 24 years	82.9	78.2	96.0	88.3	86.3	(2)	91.2	70.3	75.9	63.1	70.5	60.4	(2)	78.3
25 to 34 years	95.0	90.3	97.4	92.7	93.7	(2)	92.2	68.2	87.6	61.5	78.5	69.2	51.6	83.9
35 to 44 years	95.8	85.0	97.4	92.4	91.3	(2)	92.8	68.3	85.4	64.5	79.4	65.3	62.5	85.8
45 to 54 years	91.8	81.2	93.4	85.6	91.2	82.9	84.3	61.3	68.7	57.7	74.9	63.5	68.6	82.1
55 to 64 years	70.4	58.6	71.7	63.5	66.5	62.3	63.1	41.1	65.0	36.0	51.1	40.8	45.5	67.9
65 years and over	18.6	23.4	19.5	13.3	17.6	10.9	20.5	7.6	12.6	7.3	7.4	13.4	6.5	16.3
Black														
Total	68.1	61.8	76.3	63.5	69.9	(2)	77.1	54.0	52.0	60.8	49.2	58.9	23.8	71.0
16 to 19 years	34.4	34.2	(2)	–	–	(2)	(2)	25.5	24.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	–	–
20 to 24 years	77.9	75.8	90.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	61.1	60.3	67.7	55.8	51.8	(2)	(2)
25 to 34 years	87.2	80.0	95.1	86.1	82.9	(2)	90.6	73.1	70.8	75.4	72.5	67.9	(2)	78.1
35 to 44 years	88.1	62.6	95.5	83.3	78.9	(2)	88.9	73.5	70.0	76.4	71.4	67.0	62.1	77.6
45 to 54 years	81.2	64.3	86.6	76.5	77.4	(2)	78.8	62.6	65.1	63.1	61.6	63.2	43.0	73.4
55 to 64 years	59.5	(2)	64.3	53.0	51.4	(2)	54.2	44.8	45.6	40.9	48.5	43.3	46.4	58.9
65 years and over	13.4	(2)	13.4	13.0	(2)	10.6	(2)	8.3	(2)	6.6	8.7	(2)	6.7	(2)
Hispanic origin														
Total	79.9	68.7	86.9	76.3	80.2	(2)	85.1	47.7	52.7	46.9	43.9	37.7	24.6	66.2
16 to 19 years	48.1	47.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	35.6	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	–
20 to 24 years	85.4	83.3	89.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	55.7	64.9	47.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
25 to 34 years	94.1	88.3	96.8	91.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	55.8	63.5	52.6	60.6	49.6	(2)	72.9
35 to 44 years	92.6	(2)	95.0	85.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.9	(2)	52.1	54.3	35.1	(2)	74.0
45 to 54 years	89.4	(2)	90.5	86.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	54.1	(2)	51.8	58.7	(2)	(2)	(2)
55 to 64 years	72.5	(2)	76.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	35.2	(2)	28.5	38.8	(2)	39.3	(2)
65 years and over	19.3	(2)	19.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.9	(2)	3.1	6.5	(2)	7.8	(2)

[1] Male members of the Armed forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the population figures.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table B-4. Marital status of women in the population and labor force by age and presence and age of children, March 1983

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of women and presence and age of children	Total			Never married			Married, husband present		
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate
Total	91,395	47,779	52.3	19,617	12,282	62.6	50,659	26,227	51.8
No children under 18 years	59,282	28,856	48.7	17,605	11,281	64.1	25,924	12,076	46.6
16 to 34 years	21,144	15,029	71.1	15,068	9,899	65.7	4,751	3,978	83.7
16 to 19 years	7,109	3,359	47.3	6,795	3,176	46.7	258	160	61.8
20 to 24 years	7,270	5,702	78.4	5,234	3,999	76.4	1,730	1,446	83.6
25 to 34 years	6,765	5,967	88.2	3,039	2,723	89.6	2,763	2,372	85.9
35 years and over	38,139	13,827	36.3	2,537	1,381	54.4	21,173	8,098	38.2
35 to 44 years	3,876	3,045	78.6	736	632	85.8	2,136	1,587	74.3
45 years and over	34,263	10,782	31.5	1,801	749	41.6	19,037	6,512	34.2
45 to 54 years	7,894	4,969	62.9	465	328	70.5	5,665	3,358	59.3
55 years and over	26,369	5,813	22.0	1,336	421	31.5	13,373	3,154	23.6
With children under 18 years	32,113	18,924	58.9	2,012	1,001	49.8	24,735	14,151	57.2
16 to 34 years	17,138	9,551	55.7	1,783	855	48.5	12,761	6,911	54.2
16 to 19 years	588	186	31.6	293	86	29.3	252	78	31.1
20 to 24 years	3,412	1,641	48.1	700	309	44.1	2,219	1,043	47.0
25 to 34 years	13,138	7,724	58.8	770	460	59.8	10,290	5,789	56.3
35 years and over	14,974	9,373	62.6	249	146	58.6	11,974	7,241	60.5
35 to 44 years	10,799	7,080	65.4	193	121	62.8	8,653	5,467	63.2
45 years and over	4,175	2,312	55.4	57	25	(1)	3,321	1,774	53.4
45 to 54 years	3,590	2,084	58.0	52	22	(1)	2,871	1,599	55.7
55 years and over	585	229	39.1	5	3	(1)	450	175	38.9
With children 6 to 17 years, only	17,108	11,340	66.3	569	388	68.1	12,992	8,292	63.8
16 to 34 years	4,471	3,124	69.9	388	283	71.8	2,985	2,001	67.0
16 to 19 years	8	3	(1)	6	2	(1)	1	1	(1)
20 to 24 years	149	92	61.7	57	35	(1)	69	46	(1)
25 to 34 years	4,315	3,029	70.2	304	227	74.4	2,915	1,955	67.1
35 years and over	12,637	8,216	65.0	202	125	61.8	10,006	6,291	62.9
35 to 44 years	8,571	5,952	69.4	151	99	65.6	6,768	4,558	67.3
45 years and over	4,065	2,264	55.7	50	25	(1)	3,238	1,733	53.5
45 to 54 years	3,502	2,045	58.4	45	22	(1)	2,802	1,565	55.8
55 years and over	563	219	38.9	5	3	(1)	436	168	38.5
With children under 6 years	15,005	7,583	50.5	1,443	613	42.5	11,743	5,859	49.9
16 to 34 years	12,667	6,427	50.7	1,396	592	42.4	9,776	4,909	50.2
16 to 19 years	580	183	31.5	287	84	29.2	251	77	30.9
20 to 24 years	3,263	1,549	47.5	643	274	42.7	2,150	997	46.4
25 to 34 years	8,824	4,695	53.2	465	234	50.2	7,375	3,835	52.0
35 years and over	2,338	1,157	49.5	48	22	(1)	1,968	950	48.3
35 to 44 years	2,228	1,108	49.7	41	22	(1)	1,885	909	48.2
45 years and over	110	48	44.2	7	-	(1)	83	42	50.2
45 to 54 years	88	39	44.4	7	-	(1)	69	34	(1)
55 years and over	22	10	(1)	-	-	-	14	7	(1)
With children 3 to 5 years, only	5,810	3,350	57.7	480	241	52.3	4,384	2,474	56.4
16 to 34 years	4,411	2,609	59.1	426	226	53.0	3,231	1,877	58.1
16 to 19 years	17	5	(1)	15	5	(1)	1	-	-
20 to 24 years	767	419	54.7	212	95	45.0	377	212	56.3
25 to 34 years	3,627	2,185	60.2	199	126	63.1	2,853	1,665	58.4
35 years and over	1,399	741	53.0	34	15	(1)	1,153	597	51.8
35 to 44 years	1,321	707	53.5	29	15	(1)	1,090	566	52.0
45 years and over	78	34	43.8	5	-	(1)	63	31	(1)
45 to 54 years	63	27	(1)	5	-	(1)	51	25	(1)
55 years and over	15	6	(1)	-	-	-	12	5	(1)
With children under 3 years	9,195	4,233	46.0	983	373	37.9	7,359	3,385	46.0
16 to 34 years	8,256	3,818	46.2	969	366	37.8	6,545	3,032	46.3
16 to 19 years	563	178	31.6	272	79	29.1	250	77	31.0
20 to 24 years	2,497	1,130	45.2	431	179	41.5	1,773	785	44.3
25 to 34 years	5,196	2,510	48.3	266	108	40.6	4,522	2,170	48.0
35 years and over	939	416	44.3	14	6	(1)	815	353	43.4
35 to 44 years	907	402	44.3	12	6	(1)	795	342	43.1
45 years and over	32	14	(1)	2	-	(1)	19	11	(1)
45 to 54 years	25	12	(1)	2	-	(1)	18	9	(1)
55 years and over	7	2	(1)	-	-	-	2	2	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-4. Marital status of women in the population and labor force by age and presence and age of children, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of women and presence and age of children	Married, husband absent			Widowed			Divorced		
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate
Total	3,258	1,913	58.7	10,895	2,161	19.8	6,966	5,196	74.6
No children under 18 years	1,513	841	55.6	10,325	1,851	17.9	3,915	2,808	71.7
16 to 34 years	436	329	75.4	32	21	(1)	858	802	93.6
16 to 19 years	44	15	(1)	-	-	-	12	8	(1)
20 to 24 years	124	88	70.9	4	4	(1)	178	165	92.8
25 to 34 years	268	226	84.3	28	17	(1)	667	629	94.2
35 years and over	1,077	512	47.5	10,293	1,829	17.8	3,058	2,005	65.6
35 to 44 years	205	147	71.8	112	85	75.8	687	594	86.5
45 years and over	873	365	41.8	10,181	1,744	17.1	2,371	1,412	59.5
45 to 54 years	314	201	63.9	522	324	62.1	929	759	81.7
55 years and over	559	165	29.4	9,659	1,420	14.7	1,442	653	45.3
With children under 18 years	1,745	1,072	61.5	570	311	54.5	3,051	2,388	78.3
16 to 34 years	1,015	610	60.1	106	60	56.4	1,494	1,116	74.7
16 to 19 years	32	16	(1)	-	-	-	11	6	(1)
20 to 24 years	284	139	52.5	15	12	(1)	215	138	64.3
25 to 34 years	719	455	63.4	91	47	51.7	1,269	972	76.6
35 years and over	730	462	63.4	465	251	54.0	1,557	1,272	81.7
35 to 44 years	533	348	64.8	196	106	54.2	1,225	1,021	83.4
45 years and over	197	117	59.4	269	145	53.9	332	251	75.7
45 to 54 years	179	110	61.4	196	128	64.5	292	226	77.4
55 years and over	17	7	(1)	73	19	(1)	40	25	(1)
With children 6 to 17 years, only	903	620	68.7	466	256	54.8	2,156	1,773	82.2
16 to 34 years	289	207	71.8	58	28	(1)	772	624	80.9
16 to 19 years	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	8	4	(1)	-	-	-	15	8	(1)
25 to 34 years	281	204	72.4	58	28	(1)	757	616	81.4
35 years and over	613	413	67.3	431	240	55.6	1,384	1,148	83.0
35 to 44 years	425	297	69.8	188	95	56.5	1,058	903	85.3
45 years and over	188	116	61.8	263	145	55.0	326	245	75.3
45 to 54 years	173	109	63.1	193	126	65.3	289	223	77.2
55 years and over	15	7	(1)	70	19	(1)	37	23	(1)
With children under 6 years	842	453	53.8	82	43	52.4	895	615	68.7
16 to 34 years	726	403	55.5	48	31	(1)	722	491	68.0
16 to 19 years	32	16	(1)	-	-	-	11	6	(1)
20 to 24 years	256	135	52.7	15	12	(1)	200	130	65.1
25 to 34 years	437	252	57.6	34	19	(1)	512	356	69.5
35 years and over	117	50	42.8	34	12	(1)	172	124	71.8
35 to 44 years	108	49	45.3	28	11	(1)	167	118	70.8
45 years and over	9	1	(1)	6	-	(1)	6	6	(1)
45 to 54 years	6	1	(1)	3	-	(1)	3	3	(1)
55 years and over	2	-	(1)	3	-	(1)	2	2	(1)
With children 3 to 5 years, only	373	204	54.7	47	24	(1)	546	406	74.4
16 to 34 years	304	176	57.7	28	19	(1)	422	311	73.7
16 to 19 years	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	75	43	58.4	7	7	(1)	96	62	65.3
25 to 34 years	228	133	58.5	22	13	(1)	326	249	76.2
35 years and over	69	28	(1)	19	5	(1)	124	95	76.8
35 to 44 years	65	28	(1)	18	5	(1)	121	92	76.3
45 years and over	3	-	(1)	3	-	(1)	3	3	(1)
45 to 54 years	3	-	(1)	3	-	(1)	1	1	(1)
55 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	(1)
With children under 3 years	469	249	53.0	35	18	(1)	349	209	59.9
16 to 34 years	421	227	53.9	20	12	(1)	300	180	60.1
16 to 19 years	31	16	(1)	-	-	-	11	6	(1)
20 to 24 years	181	93	51.2	8	6	(1)	104	67	64.9
25 to 34 years	210	119	56.6	12	6	(1)	186	107	57.8
35 years and over	48	22	(1)	15	6	(1)	48	28	(1)
35 to 44 years	43	21	(1)	12	6	(1)	46	26	(1)
45 years and over	5	1	(1)	3	-	(1)	3	3	(1)
45 to 54 years	3	1	(1)	-	-	-	3	3	(1)
55 years and over	2	-	(1)	3	-	(1)	-	-	-

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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Table B-5. Marital status of women in the population and labor force by race, Hispanic origin, age, and presence and age of children, March 1983

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, Hispanic origin, age of women, and presence and age of own children	Total			Never married			Married, husband present		
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate
WHITE									
Total	78,618	40,843	52.0	15,471	10,099	65.3	45,822	23,355	51.0
No children under 18 years	52,025	25,347	48.7	14,778	9,775	66.1	23,844	11,008	46.2
16 to 34 years	18,157	13,321	73.4	12,621	8,622	68.3	4,384	3,690	84.2
35 years and over	33,868	12,026	35.5	2,158	1,153	53.4	19,460	7,319	37.6
With children under 18 years	26,593	15,496	58.3	693	324	46.8	21,978	12,347	56.2
16 to 34 years	13,839	7,555	54.6	604	276	45.7	11,333	5,974	52.7
35 years and over	12,754	7,942	62.3	89	48	54.1	10,645	6,373	59.9
With children 6 to 17 years, only	14,379	9,494	66.0	172	123	71.6	11,596	7,348	63.4
16 to 34 years	3,546	2,447	69.0	107	81	75.3	2,654	1,755	66.1
35 years and over	10,833	7,046	65.0	65	42	(1)	8,942	5,592	62.5
With children under 6 years	12,214	6,003	49.1	521	201	38.6	10,382	5,000	48.2
16 to 34 years	10,293	5,107	49.6	497	195	39.3	8,679	4,219	48.6
35 years and over	1,921	896	46.6	24	6	(1)	1,702	781	45.9
BLACK									
Total	10,425	5,631	54.0	3,587	1,864	52.0	3,489	2,120	60.8
No children under 18 years	5,944	2,831	47.6	2,297	1,204	52.4	1,583	815	51.5
16 to 34 years	2,351	1,327	56.5	1,973	1,013	51.3	248	208	84.1
35 years and over	3,593	1,504	41.9	324	190	58.8	1,335	607	45.5
With children under 18 years	4,481	2,800	62.5	1,290	660	51.2	1,906	1,305	68.5
16 to 34 years	2,791	1,707	61.2	1,134	564	49.7	1,017	713	70.1
35 years and over	1,691	1,093	64.6	155	96	62.1	890	592	66.6
With children 6 to 17 years, only	2,207	1,503	68.1	387	260	67.1	981	678	69.1
16 to 34 years	803	595	74.1	254	178	70.1	245	192	78.3
35 years and over	1,403	908	64.7	133	82	61.3	735	485	66.0
With children under 6 years	2,274	1,297	57.0	903	401	44.4	926	627	67.8
16 to 34 years	1,987	1,112	56.0	880	386	43.8	771	521	67.5
35 years and over	287	185	64.4	22	15	(1)	155	107	69.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Total	4,978	2,372	47.7	1,213	639	52.7	2,657	1,247	46.9
No children under 18 years	2,473	1,191	48.1	1,028	574	55.8	852	402	47.2
16 to 34 years	1,180	698	59.2	893	491	55.0	218	156	71.6
35 years and over	1,293	493	38.1	134	83	61.5	633	246	38.8
With children under 18 years	2,505	1,181	47.2	186	65	35.0	1,806	845	46.8
16 to 34 years	1,447	656	45.4	151	50	32.7	1,054	479	45.5
35 years and over	1,058	525	49.6	34	15	(1)	751	365	48.6
With children 6 to 17 years, only	1,123	629	56.0	50	31	(1)	764	409	53.5
16 to 34 years	318	201	63.2	28	18	(1)	209	126	60.5
35 years and over	805	427	53.1	22	13	(1)	555	282	50.8
With children under 6 years	1,382	553	40.0	136	34	25.3	1,041	436	41.9
16 to 34 years	1,128	455	40.3	123	32	25.5	845	353	41.8
35 years and over	254	98	38.5	12	3	(1)	196	83	42.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-5. Marital status of women in the population and labor force by race, Hispanic origin, age, and presence and age of children, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, Hispanic origin, age of women, and presence and age of own children	Married, husband absent			Widowed			Divorced		
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force	Civilian labor force participation rate
WHITE									
Total	2,114	1,237	58.5	9,435	1,809	19.2	5,777	4,343	75.2
No children under 18 years	1,016	574	56.4	9,035	1,578	17.4	3,352	2,415	72.1
16 to 34 years	352	266	75.7	28	18	(1)	773	726	93.9
35 years and over	664	307	46.2	9,007	1,558	17.3	2,579	1,690	65.5
With children under 18 years	1,097	664	60.5	400	234	58.5	2,425	1,928	79.5
16 to 34 years	646	378	58.5	76	40	52.1	1,180	887	75.2
35 years and over	451	286	63.3	323	194	60.0	1,246	1,041	83.5
With children 6 to 17 years, only	544	370	68.0	347	208	60.0	1,720	1,446	84.1
16 to 34 years	160	112	70.0	43	19	(1)	583	481	82.5
35 years and over	384	258	67.1	304	189	62.1	1,137	965	84.9
With children under 6 years	553	294	53.1	53	26	(1)	705	482	68.3
16 to 34 years	486	266	54.7	34	21	(1)	597	406	68.1
35 years and over	67	28	(1)	19	5	(1)	108	76	69.7
BLACK									
Total	1,030	606	58.9	1,283	305	23.8	1,036	736	71.0
No children under 18 years	431	228	52.9	1,145	249	21.8	488	335	68.6
16 to 34 years	60	42	(1)	3	2	(1)	67	61	(1)
35 years and over	370	186	50.2	1,142	247	21.6	421	273	64.9
With children under 18 years	599	378	63.2	138	55	40.0	548	401	73.2
16 to 34 years	343	216	63.1	20	12	(1)	277	203	73.1
35 years and over	256	162	63.3	118	43	36.6	271	199	73.3
With children 6 to 17 years, only	333	235	70.5	114	41	36.0	392	290	73.9
16 to 34 years	122	91	74.4	9	4	(1)	173	130	74.9
35 years and over	211	144	68.3	106	37	34.8	219	160	73.1
With children under 6 years	266	144	54.0	24	14	(1)	156	111	71.5
16 to 34 years	221	125	56.9	11	8	(1)	104	73	70.1
35 years and over	45	18	(1)	13	7	(1)	52	39	(1)
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Total	381	144	37.7	332	82	24.6	395	261	66.2
No children under 18 years	138	45	32.9	274	53	19.5	182	116	63.8
16 to 34 years	26	12	(1)	2	-	(1)	40	38	(1)
35 years and over	112	33	29.4	272	53	19.6	143	79	55.2
With children under 18 years	243	99	40.5	58	28	(1)	212	145	68.2
16 to 34 years	133	61	45.4	12	8	(1)	96	60	62.9
35 years and over	110	38	34.6	46	22	(1)	116	84	72.5
With children 6 to 17 years, only	116	54	46.8	43	23	(1)	150	112	74.9
16 to 34 years	33	19	(1)	3	2	(1)	45	35	(1)
35 years and over	83	35	42.3	40	21	(1)	105	77	73.7
With children under 6 years	127	44	34.7	15	6	(1)	62	32	(1)
16 to 34 years	100	41	41.2	9	4	(1)	51	25	(1)
35 years and over	27	3	(1)	7	1	(1)	12	7	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table B-6. Number of earners in families, relationship of earners, and family income in 1982 by type of family, and race, March 1983

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family, number of earners, relationship, and race	Family income in 1982							
	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,999
TOTAL								
All families	61,834	806	400	597	2,047	2,494	4,118	4,763
Married-couple families	49,947	459	135	194	726	1,355	2,728	3,465
No earners	6,427	295	38	54	318	672	1,071	1,010
One earner	14,235	129	82	94	270	477	972	1,383
Husband	11,575	45	42	60	187	347	718	1,041
Wife	2,048	53	39	30	69	109	214	295
Other family member	613	30	1	4	14	21	40	47
Two earners	22,306	29	15	43	126	188	623	970
Husband and wife	19,579	15	7	32	113	157	554	865
Husband and other family member	2,167	3	6	4	6	22	47	73
Husband is not an earner	560	10	2	7	7	9	22	32
Three or more earners	6,979	7	1	3	12	19	62	102
Husband and wife	5,908	3	-	2	10	12	36	76
Husband an earner, not wife	982	-	-	2	2	5	17	19
Husband is not an earner	189	4	1	-	-	2	10	7
Families maintained by women	9,828	286	242	390	1,234	1,035	1,212	1,138
No earners	2,625	225	156	236	776	481	336	178
One earner	4,568	57	86	148	387	485	689	745
Householder	3,546	45	77	131	292	395	550	605
Other family member	1,022	11	8	16	95	90	140	140
Two earners	2,634	4	1	6	71	69	187	215
Householder and other family member(s)	2,319	2	1	6	67	58	146	200
Householder is not an earner	315	2	-	2	4	11	40	14
Families maintained by men	2,059	61	23	13	86	103	178	160
No earners	273	42	5	1	46	37	46	33
One earner	915	19	13	8	33	55	99	82
Householder	746	13	6	7	28	50	75	65
Other family member	169	7	5	2	6	5	24	17
Two earners	871	-	6	3	7	11	33	45
Householder and other family member(s)	824	-	6	3	7	8	31	42
Householder is not an earner	46	-	-	-	-	2	2	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-6. Number of earners in families, relationship of earners, and family income in 1982 by type of family, and race, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family, number of earners, relationship, and race	Family income in 1982						Median family income
	$13,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over	
TOTAL							
All families	2,983	7,505	7,596	11,998	9,822	6,704	$23,425
Married-couple families	2,267	5,930	6,411	10,731	9,124	6,420	26,213
No earners	509	944	598	525	236	157	12,141
One earner	876	2,106	2,124	2,833	1,654	1,236	21,716
Husband	664	1,625	1,778	2,417	1,475	1,177	22,976
Wife	165	392	248	274	128	31	15,628
Other family member	47	89	99	142	51	28	20,692
Two earners	775	2,536	3,160	6,000	4,964	2,877	29,481
Husband and wife	670	2,230	2,812	5,335	4,356	2,432	29,377
Husband and other family member	64	207	261	546	515	414	32,165
Husband is not an earner	41	99	87	119	92	31	22,841
Three or more earners	107	343	529	1,372	2,270	2,151	41,152
Husband and wife	93	258	442	1,160	1,898	1,817	41,415
Husband an earner, not wife	9	62	64	175	331	298	41,247
Husband is not an earner	5	23	24	37	41	35	29,989
Families maintained by women	600	1,285	927	883	429	168	11,345
No earners	59	89	41	23	13	14	4,787
One earner	371	712	443	304	105	38	11,773
Householder	298	557	344	185	49	17	11,421
Other family member	72	155	99	119	56	21	13,318
Two earners	170	484	443	557	311	116	21,238
Householder and other family member(s)	154	440	412	487	258	86	21,020
Householder is not an earner	15	44	31	70	52	30	24,120
Families maintained by men	116	291	259	384	270	115	19,968
No earners	6	24	14	14	5	-	7,331
One earner	70	138	134	150	85	29	17,811
Householder	62	111	107	128	65	29	17,975
Other family member	8	25	27	22	20	1	17,089
Two earners	39	130	111	219	180	86	27,276
Householder and other family member(s)	39	124	103	203	172	86	27,428
Householder is not an earner	-	7	8	16	8	-	(')

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-6. Number of earners in families, relationship of earners, and family income in 1982 by type of family, and race, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family, number of earners, relationship, and race	Family income in 1982							
	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,999
White								
All families	53,737	652	252	384	1,319	1,794	3,247	3,950
Married-couple families	45,273	415	111	189	603	1,102	2,350	3,021
No earners	5,879	259	30	44	262	534	944	944
One earner	13,015	121	70	84	225	402	813	1,177
Husband	10,684	39	37	53	154	297	618	902
Wife	1,770	51	32	27	60	85	164	235
Other family member	562	30	1	4	11	20	31	40
Two earners	20,084	29	11	37	108	156	538	815
Husband and wife	17,591	15	7	26	96	136	484	736
Husband and other family member	2,013	3	2	4	4	15	38	57
Husband is not an earner	479	10	2	7	7	5	16	22
Three or more earners	6,295	7	-	3	8	10	54	84
Husband and wife	5,231	3	-	2	6	9	32	67
Husband an earner, not wife	916	-	-	2	2	2	17	11
Husband is not an earner	148	4	-	-	-	-	5	6
Families maintained by women	6,783	198	126	203	660	616	758	800
No earners	1,612	147	74	108	394	297	209	152
One earner	3,190	47	52	89	222	285	424	509
Householder	2,432	38	50	79	171	233	336	412
Other family member	758	9	2	10	51	52	88	97
Two earners	1,981	2	1	6	44	34	125	140
Householder and other family member(s)	1,759	2	1	4	44	32	102	131
Householder is not an earner	221	-	-	2	-	2	23	9
Families maintained by men	1,681	41	15	13	56	75	139	129
No earners	216	28	2	1	35	29	37	26
One earner	726	13	7	8	19	41	73	67
Householder	589	6	5	7	15	40	60	50
Other family member	137	7	2	2	4	1	13	17
Two earners	740	-	6	3	2	6	29	37
Householder and other family member(s)	704	-	6	3	2	6	27	34
Householder is not an earner	35	-	-	-	-	-	2	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-6. Number of earners in families, relationship of earners, and family income in 1982 by type of family, and race, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family, number of earners, relationship, and race	Family income in 1982						Median family income
	$13,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over	
White							
All families	2,578	6,603	6,731	10,836	9,051	6,340	$24,524
Married-couple families	2,046	5,356	5,783	9,810	8,433	6,074	26,713
No earners	481	905	576	509	234	157	12,710
One earner	789	1,918	1,965	2,674	1,585	1,190	22,306
Husband	597	1,499	1,656	2,268	1,412	1,131	23,457
Wife	146	341	223	250	123	30	16,225
Other family member	47	78	85	137	49	28	21,094
Two earners	683	2,235	2,802	5,414	4,538	2,716	29,852
Husband and wife	596	1,968	2,506	4,786	3,952	2,282	29,648
Husband and other family member	57	181	228	522	498	404	33,007
Husband is not an earner	31	86	69	106	88	30	23,843
Three or more earners	92	297	440	1,212	2,075	2,012	41,793
Husband and wife	81	222	369	1,020	1,731	1,690	41,983
Husband an earner, not wife	9	55	54	162	309	293	41,966
Husband is not an earner	2	21	18	31	35	29	31,693
Families maintained by women	444	1,020	739	691	374	155	13,145
No earners	57	85	40	23	13	14	5,490
One earner	269	556	356	242	103	37	12,820
Householder	218	429	268	138	47	16	12,276
Other family member	52	127	88	104	56	21	15,711
Two earners	119	379	343	426	258	104	22,053
Householder and other family member(s)	110	347	324	372	214	77	21,659
Householder is not an earner	9	32	19	54	44	27	27,639
Families maintained by men	88	227	209	335	244	110	21,379
No earners	6	21	12	14	5	–	8,007
One earner	51	111	100	133	72	29	18,709
Householder	44	94	75	111	53	29	18,560
Other family member	7	17	25	21	20	1	19,519
Two earners	30	95	97	188	167	81	28,515
Householder and other family member(s)	30	91	91	174	160	81	28,638
Householder is not an earner	–	4	6	14	7	–	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-6. Number of earners in families, relationship of earners, and family income in 1982 by type of family, and race, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family, number of earners, relationship, and race	Family income in 1982							
	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,999
Black								
All families	6,628	138	136	197	679	622	755	703
Married-couple families	3,504	33	18	20	98	204	312	360
No earners	435	28	4	5	50	115	101	49
One earner	899	5	11	9	33	62	137	171
Husband	620	4	5	7	23	41	86	115
Wife	238	2	6	2	7	21	43	51
Other family member	42	-	-	-	3	-	8	5
Two earners	1,683	-	2	6	15	22	69	123
Husband and wife	1,502	-	-	6	13	13	54	100
Husband and other family member	114	-	2	-	2	7	8	13
Husband is not an earner	67	-	-	-	-	2	6	10
Three or more earners	487	-	1	-	-	6	5	17
Husband and wife	407	-	-	-	-	1	3	9
Husband an earner, not wife	49	-	-	-	-	3	-	7
Husband is not an earner	31	-	1	-	-	2	2	1
Families maintained by women	2,808	88	110	177	555	392	406	316
No earners	964	76	77	123	374	170	115	24
One earner	1,265	10	33	52	156	188	242	226
Householder	1,030	7	26	50	116	155	198	183
Other family member	236	2	6	2	40	33	44	43
Two earners	579	2	-	2	25	34	51	66
Householder and other family member(s)	495	-	-	2	22	26	36	60
Householder is not an earner	84	2	-	-	3	8	14	6
Families maintained by men	316	17	8	-	26	25	35	27
No earners	48	11	2	-	9	9	8	5
One earner	166	6	5	-	14	11	23	15
Householder	138	6	3	-	12	8	13	15
Other family member	28	-	2	-	2	4	10	-
Two earners	102	-	-	-	3	5	3	6
Householder and other family member(s)	93	-	-	-	3	3	3	6
Householder is not an earner	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-6. Number of earners in families, relationship of earners, and family income in 1982 by type of family, and race, March 1983—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family, number of earners, relationship, and race	Family income in 1982						Median family income
	$13,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over	
Black							
All families	344	743	706	927	507	173	$13,493
Married-couple families	180	459	495	716	447	161	20,678
No earners	27	31	13	12	–	–	7,471
One earner	66	153	116	110	20	7	13,655
Husband	49	96	84	88	17	6	14,238
Wife	17	47	19	19	2	–	12,454
Other family member	–	10	12	2	1	–	(1)
Two earners	74	236	297	461	305	73	$24,962
Husband and wife	57	207	252	436	292	71	26,105
Husband and other family member	7	17	29	17	10	2	20,170
Husband is not an earner	10	12	16	8	3	–	(1)
Three or more earners	13	40	69	133	122	81	$31,959
Husband and wife	10	33	56	115	103	76	32,900
Husband an earner, not wife	–	5	6	11	14	4	(1)
Husband is not an earner	4	2	7	6	5	1	(1)
Families maintained by women	136	233	173	166	44	10	$7,489
No earners	1	3	–	–	–	–	4,069
One earner	90	138	78	52	–	–	9,419
Householder	70	115	67	41	–	–	9,370
Other family member	20	23	10	12	–	–	9,558
Two earners	45	92	94	114	44	10	18,504
Householder and other family member(s)	39	82	83	100	38	7	18,780
Householder is not an earner	6	10	12	13	6	3	16,218
Families maintained by men	27	50	38	44	16	1	14,447
No earners	–	3	–	–	–	–	(1)
One earner	19	18	27	18	8	–	$13,777
Householder	18	12	25	17	8	–	14,263
Other family member	1	6	2	1	–	–	(1)
Two earners	8	29	11	27	8	1	$19,333
Householder and other family member(s)	8	26	9	26	8	1	19,376
Householder is not an earner	–	2	2	1	–	–	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data on the number and type of families are collected in March of the subsequent year. Income and earner status refer to the preceding calendar year.

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Table B-7. Number of children in families in March 1983 and median family income in 1982 by type of family, employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin

Type of family employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin	Number of children (in thousands)					Median family income (in dollars)				
	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years
		Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years			Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years	
TOTAL										
Total	58,034	39,030	13,622	25,408	19,003	$23,017	$24,432	$26,800	$23,346	$20,514
Mother in labor force	31,884	22,995	8,408	14,587	8,889	25,356	26,490	28,900	25,185	23,022
Employed	28,398	20,688	7,652	13,036	7,710	26,714	27,700	30,014	26,409	24,349
Unemployed	3,487	2,307	756	1,551	1,179	13,990	14,117	15,856	13,325	13,807
Mother not in labor force	25,062	15,194	4,798	10,396	9,868	20,139	21,531	23,291	20,818	18,255
In married-couple families	46,084	30,344	10,404	19,940	15,740	26,831	28,808	31,383	27,560	23,389
Mother in labor force	25,166	17,794	6,477	11,317	7,372	29,462	30,964	33,508	29,658	25,931
Employed	22,944	16,390	6,023	10,367	6,554	30,226	31,582	34,093	30,273	26,986
Unemployed	2,222	1,404	454	950	819	20,502	22,334	23,656	21,687	18,316
Mother not in labor force	20,918	12,550	3,927	8,623	8,368	23,465	25,292	27,535	24,410	21,224
Father in labor force	43,150	28,364	9,619	18,746	14,786	27,638	29,631	32,416	28,294	23,981
Mother in labor force	23,919	16,869	6,066	10,783	7,050	29,957	31,492	34,200	30,113	26,359
Employed	21,871	15,582	5,686	9,896	6,289	30,652	32,047	34,679	30,685	27,333
Unemployed	2,048	1,287	400	886	761	21,439	23,613	25,833	22,603	18,541
Mother not in labor force	19,231	11,495	3,533	7,963	7,736	24,444	26,580	29,158	25,460	22,035
Father employed	39,312	26,012	8,900	17,112	13,301	28,684	30,586	33,292	29,286	24,939
Mother in labor force	21,783	15,458	5,646	9,812	6,326	30,882	32,373	35,002	31,017	27,402
Employed	20,196	14,456	5,323	9,133	5,740	31,372	32,749	35,410	31,406	28,096
Unemployed	1,587	1,002	322	679	586	23,933	26,638	29,386	25,464	19,625
Mother not in labor force	17,529	10,554	3,254	7,300	6,975	25,599	27,726	30,177	26,681	23,093
Father unemployed	3,838	2,353	719	1,634	1,485	16,423	17,936	19,776	17,155	14,335
Mother in labor force	2,136	1,411	440	971	724	19,748	20,462	21,716	20,044	18,572
Employed	1,675	1,126	363	764	549	20,954	21,759	24,360	20,863	19,891
Unemployed	461	285	78	207	176	15,695	16,755	15,846	17,244	13,754
Mother not in labor force	1,702	941	279	663	761	12,751	13,796	17,267	12,740	11,859
Father not in labor force	1,949	1,482	668	814	468	12,601	13,248	14,877	11,626	11,178
Mother in labor force	843	672	326	346	171	17,726	17,613	18,293	16,686	18,264
Employed	724	571	274	297	154	18,857	18,640	19,493	17,575	19,780
Unemployed	119	101	52	49	18	12,673	13,160	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	1,106	810	342	468	296	9,527	9,875	$11,530	$8,754	$8,928
Father in Armed Forces	984	498	118	380	487	19,541	23,837	26,956	22,350	16,301
Mother in labor force	404	253	65	188	151	23,565	27,254	(1)	25,897	18,349
Employed	349	237	64	174	111	24,950	28,039	(1)	26,926	18,143
Unemployed	56	16	1	14	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	580	245	52	192	336	$17,138	$19,267	(1)	$18,656	$14,900
In families maintained by women	10,862	7,845	2,601	5,044	3,017	7,912	9,070	$11,087	8,377	5,505
Mother in labor force	6,718	5,201	1,931	3,270	1,517	11,428	12,056	14,326	11,200	8,808
Employed	5,453	4,297	1,628	2,669	1,156	12,696	13,405	15,696	12,403	10,651
Unemployed	1,264	904	302	601	361	5,127	5,511	6,822	5,118	3,929
Mother not in labor force	4,145	2,644	871	1,774	1,501	4,968	5,596	6,289	5,316	4,206
In families maintained by men	1,087	842	417	425	246	17,573	19,858	21,412	18,448	12,531
Father in labor force	949	729	361	368	220	18,882	21,527	23,985	20,025	12,761
Employed	796	629	315	314	167	20,632	23,030	25,479	21,602	14,734
Unemployed	153	101	46	55	53	9,152	9,730	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father not in labor force	120	104	53	51	16	7,812	8,043	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father in Armed Forces	19	9	4	5	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-7. Number of children in families in March 1983 and median family income in 1982 by type of family, employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin—Continued

Type of family employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin	Number of children (in thousands)					Median family income (in dollars)				
	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years
		Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years			Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years	
White										
Total	48,526	32,546	11,375	21,171	15,980	$24,538	$26,327	$29,058	$24,923	$21,719
Mother in labor force	26,314	19,058	7,037	12,021	7,256	26,866	28,152	30,878	26,650	23,905
Employed	23,831	17,367	6,475	10,892	6,464	27,835	29,039	31,691	27,559	24,816
Unemployed	2,482	1,691	561	1,129	792	16,972	17,609	18,776	16,976	15,822
Mother not in labor force	21,340	12,609	3,996	8,613	8,531	22,109	23,801	26,135	22,880	20,072
In married-couple families	40,814	26,814	9,208	17,606	14,000	27,380	29,498	32,410	28,099	23,844
Mother in labor force	21,840	15,517	5,697	9,820	6,323	29,986	31,625	34,529	30,120	26,097
Employed	19,988	14,300	5,307	8,993	5,688	30,669	32,213	35,065	30,729	26,950
Unemployed	1,851	1,217	390	827	634	21,563	23,231	25,659	22,320	18,955
Mother not in labor force	18,975	11,298	3,511	7,786	7,677	24,141	26,259	28,723	25,210	21,786
Father in labor force	38,512	25,240	8,617	16,623	13,273	28,044	30,193	33,226	28,739	24,110
Mother in labor force	20,885	14,793	5,406	9,387	6,091	30,393	32,070	35,069	30,523	26,433
Employed	19,160	13,672	5,059	8,613	5,489	31,022	32,589	35,585	31,090	27,248
Unemployed	1,724	1,121	347	774	603	22,434	24,431	28,006	23,155	19,258
Mother not in labor force	17,628	10,446	3,210	7,236	7,181	24,935	27,324	30,019	26,183	22,408
Father employed	35,307	23,310	8,025	15,284	11,997	29,006	31,049	33,997	29,642	25,021
Mother in labor force	19,145	13,667	5,053	8,614	5,478	31,242	32,846	35,908	31,329	27,473
Employed	17,814	12,787	4,768	8,019	5,027	31,660	33,200	36,240	31,708	27,971
Unemployed	1,331	880	285	595	451	25,453	27,488	31,005	25,934	21,508
Mother not in labor force	16,162	9,643	2,972	6,670	6,519	26,120	26,377	30,948	27,313	23,369
Father unemployed	3,206	1,930	592	1,338	1,276	16,639	18,361	21,396	17,257	14,517
Mother in labor force	1,739	1,126	353	773	613	20,429	21,702	24,411	20,786	18,718
Employed	1,346	885	291	593	462	22,068	23,682	26,936	22,117	20,270
Unemployed	393	241	62	179	152	15,610	16,964	(1)	17,252	13,884
Mother not in labor force	1,466	804	238	566	662	13,059	13,896	$17,539	12,924	12,174
Father not in labor force	1,495	1,147	501	645	349	12,899	13,597	15,476	11,758	11,270
Mother in labor force	644	513	245	268	131	17,613	17,400	18,234	16,424	18,555
Employed	549	428	204	224	121	18,671	18,459	19,452	17,329	19,567
Unemployed	95	85	41	44	11	12,601	12,628	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	851	634	256	378	217	10,123	10,653	$13,030	$8,946	$9,118
Father in Armed Forces	807	428	90	339	378	19,668	25,381	32,562	23,210	16,273
Mother in labor force	311	211	45	166	100	25,170	28,903	(1)	27,026	17,094
Employed	279	200	44	156	79	26,527	29,390	(1)	27,648	16,945
Unemployed	32	11	1	9	21	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	496	217	45	173	278	$17,739	$19,464	(1)	$18,710	$15,882
In families maintained by women	6,839	5,053	1,825	3,228	1,786	9,246	10,929	$13,611	9,890	6,013
Mother in labor force	4,474	3,541	1,340	2,201	933	12,714	13,642	16,317	12,279	9,954
Employed	3,843	3,068	1,168	1,899	776	13,757	14,679	17,323	13,168	11,008
Unemployed	631	473	171	302	157	5,942	7,046	7,902	5,781	4,517
Mother not in labor force	2,365	1,512	485	1,027	853	5,254	5,843	6,498	5,583	4,282
In families maintained by men	873	679	342	337	194	19,008	21,668	24,410	20,359	13,409
Father in labor force	772	601	307	294	170	20,282	23,382	26,172	21,594	13,784
Employed	681	544	281	264	136	21,614	24,578	27,018	22,660	15,185
Unemployed	91	57	27	30	34	10,937	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father not in labor force	86	70	32	38	15	7,894	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father in Armed Forces	15	7	2	4	9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-7. Number of children in families in March 1983 and median family income in 1982 by type of family, employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin—Continued

Type of family employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin	Number of children (in thousands)					Median family income (in dollars)				
	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years
		Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years			Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years	
Black										
Total	7,692	5,266	1,884	3,382	2,426	$11,867	$12,205	$13,256	$11,643	$10,475
Mother in labor force	4,524	3,200	1,137	2,063	1,324	16,586	16,683	18,054	15,780	16,440
Employed	3,641	2,672	979	1,693	969	19,522	19,568	20,071	19,240	19,414
Unemployed	883	528	158	370	355	6,553	6,002	7,976	5,644	9,056
Mother not in labor force	2,975	1,921	680	1,240	1,054	6,845	7,448	8,269	6,965	5,693
In married-couple families	3,789	2,546	915	1,631	1,223	21,949	22,771	23,044	22,607	20,119
Mother in labor force	2,467	1,677	602	1,075	789	24,873	25,684	25,435	25,812	23,373
Employed	2,161	1,535	554	980	627	26,103	26,377	26,335	26,400	25,436
Unemployed	305	143	48	94	163	17,275	17,564	(1)	16,482	17,134
Mother not in labor force	1,302	869	313	556	433	14,545	15,694	$16,455	15,222	12,516
Father in labor force	3,333	2,256	765	1,491	1,077	22,992	23,884	24,480	23,554	21,039
Mother in labor force	2,253	1,530	522	1,008	723	25,700	26,603	26,762	26,527	23,780
Employed	1,977	1,394	476	918	582	26,858	27,301	27,741	27,084	25,757
Unemployed	277	136	46	89	141	17,011	17,390	(1)	15,849	16,840
Mother not in labor force	1,080	726	243	484	354	16,315	17,591	$19,098	16,713	13,334
Father employed	2,853	1,942	664	1,277	912	24,293	25,235	25,888	24,862	22,326
Mother in labor force	1,950	1,318	453	865	632	26,995	28,003	28,302	27,852	24,620
Employed	1,732	1,220	419	800	513	27,994	28,487	28,967	28,243	26,775
Unemployed	218	98	34	64	120	17,200	19,370	(1)	(1)	16,764
Mother not in labor force	903	624	211	413	279	17,345	18,266	$19,845	$17,374	15,044
Father unemployed	480	315	100	214	165	15,232	15,964	15,527	16,270	12,321
Mother in labor force	303	212	69	143	91	16,900	16,704	(1)	17,838	17,374
Employed	244	175	57	118	70	17,089	16,990	(1)	18,012	(1)
Unemployed	59	37	12	25	21	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	177	103	31	71	74	$10,815	$11,815	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father not in labor force	320	244	130	115	76	12,958	13,433	$14,239	$12,344	$12,179
Mother in labor force	154	123	67	56	31	20,205	20,266	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employed	147	121	65	56	26	20,595	20,382	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	7	2	2	-	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	166	121	62	59	45	$8,729	$8,630	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father in Armed Forces	115	45	21	25	70	19,954	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother in labor force	59	24	13	11	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employed	37	19	13	6	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	22	5	-	5	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	56	21	8	13	34	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
In families maintained by women	3,730	2,574	902	1,672	1,156	$8,108	$8,796	$7,878	$8,439	$4,842
Mother in labor force	2,057	1,522	534	988	535	8,538	8,915	10,258	8,486	6,733
Employed	1,480	1,137	424	712	343	10,590	10,861	11,610	10,442	8,995
Unemployed	577	386	110	276	192	4,129	4,497	4,934	4,315	3,741
Mother not in labor force	1,673	1,052	368	684	621	4,602	4,894	5,710	4,720	4,111
In families maintained by men	193	148	67	79	48	9,584	9,884	(1)	9,848	(1)
Father in labor force	165	119	49	70	46	10,682	14,104	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employed	105	77	32	46	28	16,547	17,853	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	60	42	17	24	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father not in labor force	25	25	16	8	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father in Armed Forces	4	2	2	-	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-7. Number of children in families in March 1983 and median family income in 1982 by type of family, employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin—Continued

Type of family employment status of parents, race, and Hispanic origin	Number of children (in thousands)					Median family income (in dollars)				
	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years	Total	6 to 17 years			Under 6 years
		Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years			Total	14 to 17 years	6 to 13 years	
Hispanic origin										
Total	5,095	3,347	1,023	2,324	1,748	$14,776	$15,568	$16,320	$15,229	$13,127
Mother in labor force	2,233	1,611	510	1,101	621	19,719	19,627	20,045	19,452	19,982
Employed	1,831	1,340	441	899	491	21,337	20,776	21,158	20,606	22,631
Unemployed	401	271	69	202	130	13,342	14,638	(1)	14,127	12,246
Mother not in labor force	2,777	1,676	487	1,189	1,101	11,423	11,899	$12,280	11,779	10,769
In married-couple familes	3,722	2,372	675	1,697	1,350	18,686	19,510	21,181	18,946	16,983
Mother in labor force	1,684	1,164	347	818	519	23,830	24,367	26,334	23,641	22,749
Employed	1,370	953	299	653	417	25,708	26,140	27,640	25,504	24,845
Unemployed	314	212	47	164	102	16,503	17,829	(1)	17,339	14,121
Mother not in labor force	2,039	1,208	329	879	830	14,785	15,787	$17,377	15,101	13,339
Father in labor force	3,460	2,191	610	1,581	1,269	19,225	20,163	22,329	19,456	17,422
Mother in labor force	1,612	1,112	329	784	499	23,961	24,598	26,850	23,793	22,726
Employed	1,314	915	287	628	399	25,680	26,395	28,012	25,729	24,813
Unemployed	298	197	42	156	100	16,628	18,078	(1)	17,345	14,054
Mother not in labor force	1,848	1,078	282	797	769	15,416	16,517	$18,326	15,852	13,840
Father employed	2,954	1,878	530	1,348	1,076	20,513	21,351	23,684	20,419	19,037
Mother in labor force	1,354	943	285	658	412	25,272	25,666	28,744	24,454	24,587
Employed	1,167	817	257	560	350	26,751	27,065	29,205	26,201	26,080
Unemployed	187	126	27	99	61	16,862	17,692	(1)	16,183	(1)
Mother not in labor force	1,600	935	245	690	664	16,650	17,680	$19,435	17,030	$14,877
Father unemployed	508	313	80	232	193	12,685	13,901	13,798	13,941	10,216
Mother in labor force	257	170	44	126	88	16,260	17,893	(1)	18,731	14,137
Employed	147	98	29	69	49	16,202	16,967	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	111	72	15	57	39	16,316	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	248	143	36	107	105	9,714	$10,392	(1)	$9,983	$8,953
Father not in labor force	204	155	63	92	48	11,343	11,461	(1)	9,961	(1)
Mother in labor force	55	43	17	26	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employed	40	29	11	18	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	15	14	6	9	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	149	112	46	66	36	$9,519	$9,846	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father in Armed Forces	59	26	3	24	33	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother in labor force	17	9	2	7	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employed	15	9	2	7	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	1	-	-	-	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	42	17	1	16	25	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
In families maintained by women	1,287	915	322	594	372	$6,678	$7,725	$8,181	$7,455	$5,246
Mother in labor force	549	447	163	284	102	10,055	10,740	12,642	10,204	6,956
Employed	461	388	142	246	74	11,141	11,737	13,396	11,126	(1)
Unemployed	87	59	21	38	28	5,349	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	738	468	158	310	270	5,565	$5,978	$6,252	$5,810	$4,916
In families maintained by men	88	59	26	33	26	12,493	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father in labor force	65	41	16	25	24	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employed	50	32	15	17	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unemployed	16	9	1	8	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father not in labor force	16	16	10	6	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Father in Armed Forces	4	2	-	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Data on children in families are collected in March of the subsequent year. Data on income refer to the preceding calendar year.

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Table B-8. Number of families with children in March 1983 and median family income in 1982 by type of family, employment status of mother, race, Hispanic origin, and age of children

Type of family, employment status of mother, race, and Hispanic origin	Number of families (in thousands)					Median family income in 1982 (in dollars)				
	With children under 18 years	With children 6 to 17 only			With children under 6 years	With children under 18 years	With children 6 to 17 only			With children under 6 years
		Total	With children 14 to 17 years, only	With children 6 to 13 years			Total	With children 14 to 17 years, only	With children 6 to 13 years	
TOTAL										
Married-couple families	24,371	12,906	4,014	8,893	11,465	$27,538	$31,044	$33,832	$29,960	$23,856
Mother in labor force	13,992	8,244	2,605	5,639	5,748	30,027	32,767	36,442	31,458	26,301
Employed	12,834	7,688	2,472	5,216	5,145	30,768	33,291	36,947	31,944	27,268
Unemployed	1,158	556	133	423	603	20,922	24,803	23,488	25,296	18,477
Mother not in labor force	10,379	4,662	1,408	3,254	5,717	23,893	27,723	29,547	26,932	21,520
Families maintained by women	6,040	3,746	1,147	2,599	2,294	8,712	11,190	13,786	10,430	5,834
Mother in labor force	4,047	2,780	867	1,913	1,266	12,067	13,435	16,420	12,292	9,191
Employed	3,347	2,374	758	1,616	973	13,337	14,749	17,484	13,576	11,004
Unemployed	700	406	109	297	294	4,992	5,725	7,267	5,397	3,944
Mother not in labor force	1,993	966	280	685	1,028	4,707	5,595	6,026	5,468	4,150
Families maintained by men	747	541	251	290	206	17,463	20,340	21,540	19,436	12,303
White										
Married-couple families	21,702	11,529	3,596	7,933	10,173	27,990	31,659	34,858	30,391	24,079
Mother in labor force	12,223	7,297	2,345	4,952	4,926	30,448	33,330	37,336	31,850	26,473
Employed	11,257	6,805	2,235	4,570	4,452	31,114	33,853	37,717	32,369	27,293
Unemployed	966	492	110	381	474	21,826	25,556	25,921	25,500	19,207
Mother not in labor force	9,480	4,232	1,251	2,982	5,247	24,532	28,644	30,916	27,691	22,022
Families maintained by women	3,959	2,580	819	1,761	1,379	10,423	12,747	15,960	11,844	6,280
Mother in labor force	2,782	2,000	652	1,348	782	13,287	14,862	17,705	13,413	10,302
Employed	2,408	1,759	579	1,181	649	14,357	15,811	18,527	14,480	11,266
Unemployed	373	240	73	167	133	5,837	7,390	(1)	6,953	4,441
Mother not in labor force	1,178	580	167	413	597	4,874	5,882	$8,633	5,605	4,217
Families maintained by men	604	442	212	230	162	18,681	21,931	23,467	21,088	13,016
Black										
Married-couple families	1,911	996	327	669	915	22,812	24,687	22,967	25,610	20,885
Mother in labor force	1,306	690	202	489	616	26,000	27,976	26,783	28,338	23,787
Employed	1,151	645	164	481	506	27,212	28,388	27,901	28,538	25,596
Unemployed	155	45	18	26	110	17,615	(1)	(1)	(1)	16,913
Mother not in labor force	605	306	126	180	299	14,664	$16,057	$15,390	$16,525	13,093
Families maintained by women	1,923	1,069	298	771	854	6,350	7,903	8,789	7,591	5,066
Mother in labor force	1,159	715	190	525	444	8,996	10,210	11,506	9,545	7,258
Employed	861	569	163	405	292	11,171	11,699	12,451	11,273	10,175
Unemployed	298	146	27	119	151	4,007	4,473	(1)	4,641	3,789
Mother not in labor force	765	354	108	246	411	4,432	4,836	$4,701	4,870	4,024
Families maintained by men	129	90	37	53	40	11,126	13,919	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hispanic origin										
Married-couple families	1,691	729	171	558	962	19,255	21,361	$23,734	$20,581	$17,670
Mother in labor force	790	390	90	301	399	24,333	25,732	28,600	24,892	23,284
Employed	649	324	80	245	325	25,906	27,000	29,234	26,398	24,937
Unemployed	141	66	10	56	75	17,507	(1)	(1)	(1)	14,977
Mother not in labor force	901	338	81	257	563	15,100	$17,419	$16,575	$16,991	13,731
Families maintained by women	585	325	83	242	260	6,653	8,904	10,113	8,677	5,180
Mother in labor force	282	196	52	144	86	10,720	12,448	(1)	11,801	8,936
Employed	237	172	41	131	66	11,811	13,432	(1)	12,758	(1)
Unemployed	45	24	11	13	21	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mother not in labor force	303	130	32	98	174	$5,085	$5,715	(1)	$5,648	$4,667
Families maintained by men	54	34	14	19	20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population group.

Data on the number and type of families are collected in March of the subsequent year. Income and earner status refer to the preceding calendar year.

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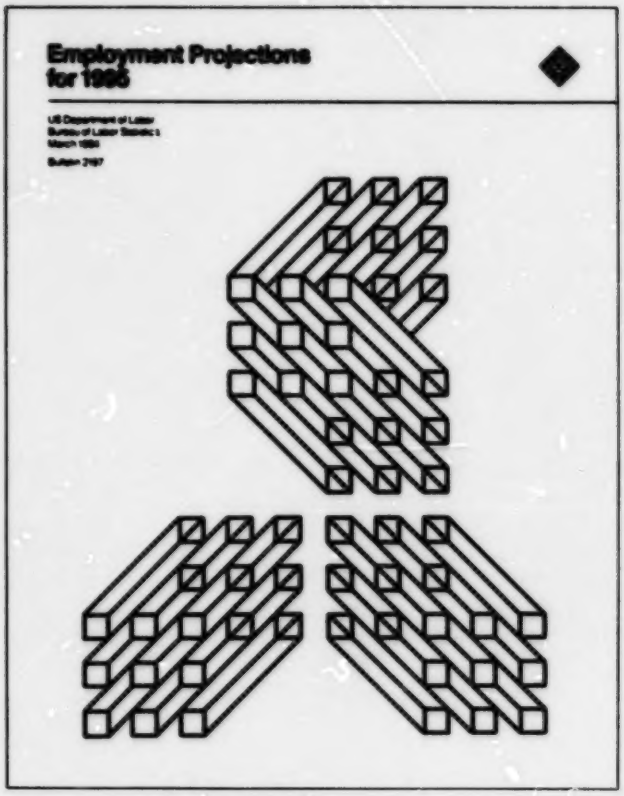

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